THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 75. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Attitude of Russia.

Eugenie and Louis at Hastings.

The Terms of Peace.

Terrible Scenes at Sedan.

The French Revolution.

Opinions of London Newspapers.

Napoleon and the Prussian Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE.

The Attitude of Russia—The Baltic Provinces—The Russo-Prussian Frontier.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of September 12 prints the following letter from St. Petersburg, dated September 1:—

"The press here has become somewhat lukewarm of late in its advocacy of France, and in this it faithfully reflects the feeling in official circles, though in general society the French cause inspires as much sympathy as ever. The Government organs no longer speak of the possibility of Russia becoming actively involved in the war; her interference, they say, should be limited to the exercise of her moral influence on the belligerents. The cause of this change of tone is, I have reason to believe, that the Russian army is totally unprepared for a war with such a formidable power as Germany has now proved herself to be.

"There are not more than 40,000 or 50,000 breech-loaders available for the troops; the artillery is far from being complete, and the *intendance* is in a state of total disorganization. The intervention of Russia will therefore, for the present at least, be only a diplomatic one. The press of St. Petersburg and Moscow strongly condemn the plan of annexing Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, on the ground that to annex a country against the will of its inhabitants is an act of barbarism unworthy of a great and enlightened nation. This argument does not come with a very good grace from the rulers of Poland; and, indeed, it is merely a cover for the Prussophobia which now pervades all political circles here.

"What the Russians fear is not so much the loss of the Baltic provinces—which it would be very difficult for Prussia to conquer, and still more to hold, on account of their geographical position—as the advance of Germany to the Vistula. The Russo-Prussian frontier is at present completely open, and now that Germany is no longer Russia's vassal, but her rival, the great military strategists at Berlin will, it is thought, not fail to see the necessity of some strong natural boundary to protect the Germans against a sudden attack from their jealous neighbor.

"The dread of war arising from this question is very general here, and the Russian diplomatists are therefore doing their utmost to stop the present struggle before France is utterly exhausted, so that at some future time they may be able to claim her assistance against the common enemy. A *rapprochement* with France would further have the advantage of leaving Russia free to pursue her designs in the East, and also of removing a fruitful source of disturbance among her Polish subjects by depriving them of the hope of French support. These ideas have produced a reluctance in the Russian statesmen to enter into a common action with England in the present struggle. It is supposed that England would object to the revocation of the treaty of Paris, and throw other obstacles in the way of Russia's designs in the East, while France, in her present helpless state, would consent to everything if Russia would only prevent her dismemberment."

Since the surrender of Napoleon, however, the success of Germany has produced its natural effect on Russia, and the old antagonism of "Cossack or Republican" comes into new prominence. The official journal of St. Petersburg, as the cable reports, now urges that the terms demanded by Germany ought to be accepted at once by France. There is even less prospect than ever of an attempt at armed intervention on the part of Russia.

THE IMPERIAL EXILES.

How the Empress and Prince Imperial Passed their Time at Hastings.

Hastings (Sept. 12) Correspondence London Telegraph.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial are still here, and as yet there is no sign that the time of their departure elsewhere is approaching. It was even reported that, with a view to a prolonged stay, they were about to exchange their apartments in the Marine Hotel for a house in one of the squares here; but this report has, I am informed, no foundation. Te-day twenty-one horses and a large quantity of baggage belonging to the Prince Imperial were brought here from London. This, I should say, rather favors the supposition that the royal exiles intend to remain here for some time. There is at present a regular French occupation of the Marine Hotel. The imperial party fill the greater part of the house; in the entrance hall a crowd of French valets keep up the hubbub of conversation with the harmonious volubility and graceful gesticulation of their nation; and occasionally there emerge from some of the rooms military-looking gentlemen, with the thin sombre faces and the somewnat faded appearance which we have been so long accustomed to associate with the opponents, not the adherents, of the imperial cause.

The Prince goes out frequently, but the Empress appeared out of doors yesterday for the first time. In the morning she and her son walked together to the Roman Catholic chapel of All Souls, and attended the 8 o'clock mass. She went out, I believe, in the evening for a short time. It is said by those who have seen her that the Empress, considering the scenes of anxiety and danger through which she has passed, looks remarkably well. Save that her face is rather pale, she bears scarcely any marks of her sufferings. She has not yet, of course, completely recovered from the fatigues of her long journey, nor is her abstinence from going out purely a matter of choice, for she has caught a slight cold. Our readers, however, need feel no alarm, for the local doctor who was called in to see her has, I believe, pronounced his illustrious patient to be in very fair health. The Prince appears fond of exercise, and, in company with some of his attendants, takes long walks in the neighborhood of the town.

As I was standing near the hotel door to-day I suddenly saw the crowd, which is from morning till night collected before the widows of the royal apartments, begin to move and to show some excitement. A man beside me exclaimed, "There he is," and, following his hand, I saw the back of a rather low-sized, slight boy, a little stooped in the shoulders. I sauntered along in the direction in which I saw the people running, being by this time aware that the Prince Imperial was the object of their chase. A narrow stone staircase brought me up to the West Hill, and here, at a short distance from me, I saw the Prince stopping for a moment, evidently to enjoy the out-look on the sea below. As far as I could judge at a distance his face was not pale, but ruddy, and when he began to walk his step appeared quick and elastic. Two ladies followed him, and a gentleman walked by his side. To this gentleman he appeared to me to be speaking with that eager yet respectful inquitiveness which we find so charming in a lad. And in dress as well as demeanor he resembled a young schoolboy. He wore a short tweed jacket, tweed trousers, and a small black hat. Whilst I was still looking at the Prince I was astonished to see him approached by a gentleman who bore the most unmistakable marks of being a Briton, and a Briton of by no means the highest rank. Without the smallest hesitation he rushed up to the young exile, twice shook him by he hand with the air of a compassionate patron, and hen walked off with a swagger, as if he had done, not a disgraceful, but a very laudable action. This discourtesy on his part was met by the greatest politeness on that of the Prince; but it was no wonder that the lad, who but a few days ago left the coart in which he was reared, should look with rather a puzzled air after the retreating form of his energetic patron. It is to be hoped that neither of the illustrious exiles who have fled for refuge to our shores will be again troubled with the vulgar familiarity and insulting sympathy of such persons as the gentleman of whom I have just spoken. All those who have come in contact with the Prince or his mother speak of them with the greatest warmth. They show, in the trying circumstances in which they are placed, dignified self-control. The Prince speaks English perfectly, is affable to all, and is very thankful for any attentions paid to him. The Mayor of Hastings, the Deputy Mayor, the Roman Catholic clergymen of the neighborhood, and a few others, are the only persons who have called to see the imperial party. It is expected that Prince Napoleon, who is believed to be at present in London, and M. de Lavalette, will pay a visit to the Marine Hotel to-morrow. M. de Lesseps, who accompanied the Empress from Paris, has returned to France. The Empress is in constant communication, by telegraph, with Cassel. Further than that the Emperor is in good health, I have been unable to learn the effect of these communications.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Opinions of the London Press Upon the Crisis.

From the London Times.

The volcano has burst. The surrender of the Emperor and the capitulation of MacMahon's army could not stand alone. Such tidings would make the earth open, and the earth has opened in Paris. A revolution has begun. The Emperor might well seek to dissever his fate from the fate of the Empire and to make his surrender a personal act that should not affect his dynasty, whatever influence it might have on his own prospects; but it was apparent as soon as the intelligence of his captivity was published that the Empire was at an end. All the dearest feelings of a Frenchman's heart were wounded by the catastrophe of Sedan. The head of the State a prisoner, 80,000 French soldiers capitulating, and all without a note of warning that could have led the nation to anticipate such tremendous disasters. It may, indeed, seem strange that Saturday passed over in Paris without an insurrection against the dynasty and the *regime;* but the Ministers, partly perhaps from prudence, and partly perhaps because they still clung to the hope that all might not be lost, told only half the truth on Saturday, and reserved their full confession till yesterday morning. Even then some hours passed before Paris, stunned and bewildered, mastered the whole truth.

* * * Apart from the war, though the termination of the war is its greatest work, the provisional government constituted yesterday in Paris enters upon its labors under difficulties that ought to mitigate criticism. If the German forces retired from France to day, they would leave far-spreading misery behind them. The country is devastated up to the walls of Paris, and the West and South have sent their stores to feed the capital. Unnumbered households mourn sons and husbands lost forever. Industry has been paralyzed. Civil order has become chaos. A provisional government nominated no one well knows how and unaccustomed to act together might well quail at the prospect before them if their patriotism allowed them to shrink from it. Among the names that have been mentioned are, however, many which have substantial claims to be trusted in respect of their past services. General Trochu and Count de Keratry, MM. Jules Simon, Cremieux, Grevy, Jules Ferry, and Peletan are honored names, and the eloquence of MM. Favre and Gambetta is known beyond the limits of France. We do not doubt that the nation will readily accept such committee of safety as Paris is about to propose, and all who have any sympathy with a gallant and suffering people must hope and even pray that the path of the new government may be made easy for them.

From the London Post.

* * * This is the most deplorable admission of weakness that France can make. MM. Gambetta, Pelletan, Favre, Ferry, Cremieux, Picard, and the rest can hardly constitute a serious government; one that will win the support of friendly States or inspire the foe with respect for the attitude of France. A republic in France means a threatened revolution in Spain and Italy; means the alienation of possible allies, the distrust of reasonable and well-governed States. Nothing could be more dangerous in this supreme hour than confiding to ardent, inexperienced, and desperate theorists the serious interests of a great country. The rural population, if we may judge by all recent accounts, is far from sharing the opinions of the Parisian mob. It may thus occur that civil war may be added to the horrors of foreign invasion. Whatever happens, the double question is now proposed to us—How to save France from the conqueror and how to save her from herself.

From the London Standard.

Of corse if France, burning to wipe out the humiliating page in her military history of the last six weeks, cries war to the knife, Germany has no choice but to prolong the struggle until she abandons the contest from sheer inability to continue it, or France admits herself vanquished. In the name of humanity we cannot bring ourselves to contemplate the possibility of so terrible a calamity. If terms of peace are offered to France not incompatible with her national honor it is the duty of neutral powers to recommend her acceptance of them. If, on the other hand, Prussia makes demands not only wantonly humiliating to France, but dangerous to the interests of Europe, it may then be incumbent on neutrals, even at the cost of armed intervention, to step in between the victor and his prey. No reasonable being can object to Prussia gathering in the first fruits of the bloody harvest she has reaped. The question is, of what should these fruits consist. The neutral powers, on the invitation of Great Britain, have already settled the terms upon which they are conjointly prepared to offer their services as mediator, supposing the time for mediation to have arrived. It would say little for the collective diplomatic wisdom of Europe if it is unequal to the task of devising some terms of accommodation which would satisfy, we do not say the Prussian Government, but the majority of the German people, whose wishes must weigh greatly in the scale, without wounding too severely the feelings of the French nation.

WHY DE WIMPFFEN SURRENDERED.

His Plan to Escape Countermanded by the Emperor.

From Galignani's Messenger.

An officer who had not quitted General de Wimpffen all the morning of the 1st writes as follows to the *Debats:*—

On that morning the Prussians, having terminated their movement, attacked us on our right, in order to drive us on the fresh troops, who awaited our descent from the plateau, before deploying all their forces. For a moment General de Wimpffen was deluded, and believed in a victory, not as yet knowing that he had before him more than 150,000 enemies. In the evening he resolved to open a passage for his troops to the Belgian territory, or to march upon Carignan. He would doubtless have succeeded, as the enemy, half disorganized by the contest, had remained in position on the field of battle; but the Emperor, who still held *de facto* the chief command, prevented him, and paralyzed his best efforts by calling up the Prussians with a white flag, and by addressing a letter to the King. General de Wimpffen, after a warm altercation with the Emperor and his suite on the subject, returned to his quarters and gave in his resignation. Napoleon refused to accept it, and wrote to him the following note:—

GENERAL: You cannot resign at the moment when the army may be still saved by an honorable capitulation. You have done your duty all day; do it still. You will render a great service to the country. The King has accepted the armistice, and I am waiting for his propositions. Believe in my friendship. NAPOLEON.

The General, being then persuaded that only one course was open; that in retiring alone, as he could still do, he might avoid personal captivity, but would abandon the gallant soldiers who had braved death under his orders during the whole day; seeing also that in so acting he would ill perform the functions of General-in-Chief placed in his hands by the fortune of war, decided to remain at the head of the army, to share the lot of all, and to set his name to the capitulation—that terrible act which closes by an immense disaster, by an unforeseen catastrophe, one of the most brilliant of military careers.

General Pelle also refused to adhere to the capitulation. A letter addressed by him to his wife says:—

I am prisoner of war with the whole army. Never has any people had to undergo such an affront. Tell your brother that if he reads the report of the council of war held for the surrender of the army, he will see that two generals refused to submit. They were not named; but the world should know that the dissentients were Generals Pelle and Carre de Bellemare.

SCENES AT SEDAN.

Three Hundred French Suspended by the Neck from Trees.

Very painful scenes are still witnessed upon the Sedan battle-field. The wife of a French general wandered for days over it, seeking for her husband, from whom she had had no word of any kind for three weeks. She had also a son engaged in the fighting of last week, but she was informed that he was killed by a shell. Although the visitors are numerous, yet their presence does not fail to give life to the devastated field. They wander about, maintaining a religious silence, and communicating their impression to one another with bated breath. They are, however, eager in collecting souvenirs of the great struggle, some taking a sabre, others a helmet, a lance, or a haversack; indeed, there was a large company from Brussels, each provided with a relic of this kind, one leading a horse which a French officer had presented to him. As to the peasantry, they dare not touch any of these spoils, as they are afraid to become objects of the terrible discipline of the Prussians. Those of them who had been taken with arms in their hands, when the Prussians captured villages after a desperate resistance, were either shot or hung the following day. At one place no less than 300 were suspended by the neck from trees. Several citizens of Sedan have been more or less injured during the action, and if the bombardment had taken place very few of them would have escaped. As soon as the capitulation was decided upon, the military chests of the different corps d'armee were divided. Several generals and superior officers retired with large sums, one colonel having got no less than 30,000 francs in gold. Just before the entrance of the Prussians all the notes of the branch of the Bank of France were by authority ordered to be burned. The Germans, however, made some good prizes, as, for instance, on the eve of the surrender a convoy of 80,000 rations intended for the French army fell into their hands. Notwithstanding the continual removal of wounded, there were two days ago 300 at Sedan without the slightest help of any kind.

FRERE HYACINTHE.

His Letter to Minister Washburne.

The text of the letter from Frere (late Pere) Hyacinthe to Minister Washburne, referring to his communication recognizing the French Republic, is as follows:—

Sir:—Detained in the country for more than a month by the state of my health, which has suffered so many and so cruel ordeals, I much regret that I is not in my power to grasp the hand that has just written a letter so noble and sympathetic toward my country.

That letter is a page in the history of liberty in the two worlds. It revives the recollections of Washington and Lafayette, and proves that if despotism had succeeded in dividing two governments, liberty had not delayed an instant to unite two peoples. Europe, where the blood of our defeated heroes has flowed, is still silent, but America, despite the ocean which separates us, has made her voice heard.

She affirms that neither distance nor diversity of race will make strangers of nations which have the same soul, and that she demands for her young sister that right which it appertains to her to define, because she was the first to know how to practise it—the inalienable right to live, tolling for the happiness of all.

I am happy that such sentiments have found their official interpreter in one whom I love and esteem so much, and I pray you to accept with the expression of my patriotic gratitude the homage of my respectful and deep attachment. HYACINTHE.

BOULIAC, Sept. 10, 1870.

AN ALABAMA REIGN OF TERROR.

Disguised Desperadoes—Several of them Captured by Citizens—Terrible State of Affairs.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Democrat* of the 21st inst. says:—

A number of men of low and lawless character, residing in Limestone or Lauderdale, near the line between the two counties, have been organized for months past to intimidate good citizens and commit depredations on their property, and, in several instances, they have assaulted both white and colored citizens and threatened others. We learn that, about ten days ago, the community in the neighborhood of the old Lucky Hit Post Office, in Limestone, was startled by the discovery of numerous placards posted in different public places, signed "Men of Justice," warning a dozen or so respectable citizens by name to leave the county on pain and penalty of death or severe punishment. Afterwards these desperadoes went in disguise to certain "spotted" houses, showing that the threat in their placard was designed to furnish them a pretext for murdering residents in those houses. Among other houses they visited was that of Dr. John S. Blair, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Limestone, and they compelled his son, Mr. Ruffin C. Blair, a quiet, inoffensive man, to treat them to wine.

On Monday, September 12, a number of citizens went to Athens to procure warrants for the arrest of the members of this lawless band, and to get the sheriff with a posse to execute them. Warrants were procured, and it was agreed that Sheriff Lentz should meet the citizens at Oak Corner Schoolhouse, a mile from Dr. Blair's, on Tuesday night, and organize a posse to scour the country in pursuit of the lawless band. A few citizens reached there before dark. Ruffin and William Blair started thither from their father's, and when within a few hundred yards of the school-house were halted by disguised men in the bushes on the side of the road.

The disguised men then cocked their fire-arms, the two Blairs heard the click, and turned their horses to flee. Ruffin was shot from his horse and killed. William, who was an experienced cavalryman, threw himself on the off side of his horse and heard the balls whistle over him, as he escaped to his father's house.

James Blair, another brother, and other citizens (among them Sheriff Lentz), who had arrived at the school-house, heard the firing in the direction Ruffin and William were expected to come, and supposed that the disguised band had fired on them, but were too few to go to their relief, as the disguised men were said to number forty. They waited until a few others arrived, and the suspense became so great that they resolved to go to the scene of the firing. They went afoot, and stumbled over a dead body lying in the road. They discovered that it was Ruffin Blair's body, bore it to the school-house, put out pickets, and stood guard over it all night.

On Wednesday, the whole neighborhood was greatly excited, and about 75 men organized under the Sheriff and Captain Sam Moore, and armed with the authority of the warrants of arrest, they scoured the country. They captured the leader, the Rev. Asbury Barbee, who asked why he was arrested. On being told "For the murder of Ruffin Blair," he ran, was fired at, but missed, and several young men ran him down, recaptured him, and when taking him to Athens jail he jumped from his mule, took to the bushes, was shot and severely wounded, but escaped.

On Thursday they came up with him again and ordered him to surrender, he refused; and was fired on and killed. Satisfied that some of his accomplices were in his vicinity, the sheriff's posse formed a skirmish line, scoured the country, and captured two more, John and Barrett Wisdom, on the Vasser place, and sent them to jail. On Friday Tom Moore and Charles Goode were captured in Lauderdale and lodged in the Athens jail. The search for the rest of the band continues, and we hope all the murderers and marauders will be brought to condign punishment.

FISK'S OPERA BOUFFE.

"Le Petit Faust" in New York—A Severe Criticism.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning has a particularly severe article upon the new Opera Bouffe Company which made its first appearance at the Erie Opera House last evening. We extract a portion of the criticism:—

As a whole, the opera is dull. The librettists, MM. Cremieux and Jaime, knew no better way to turn the original into ridicule than to defile it with unmentionable jokes, and stuff it full of filthy conceits such as could enter into the head of no one but a Frenchman besotted with the poison of absinthe and the fumes of the Jardin Mabille. The music has hardly a redeeming quality. Not only is it worthless, but it is not even lively. It keeps just close enough to Gounod to suggest comparison and provoke impatience. After the second act (in the course of which there is a ballet of fearful length) hundreds of people, including a large minority of the women, left the theatre.

The troupe which makes its American *debut* in this very stupid work, is inferior to the French companies imported in former years by Bateman and Grau, though it contains some good material. Mlle. Celine Montaland ("Marguerite"), to whom the manager chiefly trusts his fortunes, is a handsome, sensuous woman, with a great deal of vivacity and a genius for vulgarity at which Tostee might stand abashed. Of humor, apart from dirt, she showed no trace; but she seemed to afford a vast amount of pleasure to some of the men in the audience. Mlle. Lea Silly, the other prima donna, was apparently content to exhibit her fine physical development in the accommodating garb of "Mephisto." Whatever ability she may possess as an actress has yet to be shown. M. Gaussins ("Faust") has an unpleasant nasal tenor, and a face which does not readily lend itself to dramatic expression. Not being naturally funny, he is always oppressed by his part, and the result is melancholy and at times exasperating. M. Hittemans has real comic talent, and is the only funny person in the company. None of the troupe can sing.

We have no heart to speak of the *Petit Faust* in the terms which we think it deserves. We may say, however, that the credit belongs to Mr. Fisk of introducing a play more indecent and a prima donna more revolting than any previously offered to the public of New York; and when we add that the nastiness is not relieved by anything pretty, or amusing, or witty, that it is not accompanied by even tolerably good music, that it stands out in fact in all its stark deformity, we have perhaps said all that the people will care to hear.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

From Paris by Carrier Pigeon!

Important Engagements.

Success of the French.

The Garde Mobile Redeems Itself

Condition of Strasburg.

An Assault to be Made.

Bazaine Repudiates the Republic.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Reported French Successes.

TOURS, Sept. 27.—The Prefect of the Department of the Nordc, under date of Lille, September 26, writes to the Minister of the Interior here as follows:—

The following news has been received here by

Carrier Pigeon

from Paris, dated Friday, September 23:—

"The division of General Maudnoy yesterday attacked the heights at Villejuif, on the south of Paris, which were occupied by the Prussians. The battle began at 3 o'clock in the morning. After sustaining a sharp Prussian fire for some hours our troops captured the redoubts of Moulin de Cachan, Villejuif, and Hautes Bruyeres. We occupy them now. The Garde Mobile behaved well. The enemy's loss was great. The same day a considerable force of French made a reconnoissance and drove the enemy from the village of Drancy. The same day General Ballamere, commander at St. Denis, attacked the village of Pierrefitte, about a mile north of St. Denis, which the Prussians had occupied in considerable force, and the French troops returned to St. Denis unmolested."

Mont Valerien and Verdun.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The French still believed on Sunday that it was Fort du Mont Valerien that had been demanded by the Prussians as a condition of peace, notwithstanding that the Prussians say it was the city of Verdun. This accounts for the unexampled excitement which has suddenly been created throughout France. It is now said that Bazaine has not offered to surrender Metz on any terms whatever.

Condition of Strasburg.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—A breach broad enough to warrant an assault has been made at Strasburg.

The Bonapare Dynasty.

The North German *Gazette*, official journal of this city, to-day says, whatever may be the German plans about France, restoration of the Bonapartes is not among them.

Bazaine and Metz.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Marshal Bazaine, repudiating the republic, demands the orders of the Emperor or Empress to surrender Metz.

King William's Headquarters.

FERRIERES, France, Sept. 27.—King William apparently intends retaining his headquarters here. He has made every preparation for a long stay, having erected telegraph lines, etc.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 27—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 92¼. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 89¼; of 1867, 88¼; 10-40s, 85. Railways quiet. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LONDON, Sept. 27—11·30 A. M.—Refined Petroleum firm at 1s. 6d. Linseed oil firmer at £31 5s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9@9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼@9¼d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 27—1·30 P. M.—Consols 92 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Stocks dull,

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—1·30 P. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 9d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. Red Western wheat, 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days 30,000 quarters, of which 20,000 quarters were American. Flour, 23s. 6d. Oats, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10d. Peas, 36s. 6d. Turpentine, 29s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 27.—Petroleum opened quiet.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Opening.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 26.—The completion of the Colorado Central Railroad from Denver to Golden City was celebrated at the latter place to-day with imposing ceremonies. A gold spike, presented by Gilpin county, and a silver spike, by Clear county, were driven. Between 3000 and 4000 people from Denver were present. A free banquet was given by the citizens of Golden City, after which the usual speeches, toasts, etc., closing with a dance at night. During the proceedings Colonel Carter, President of the road, was presented with a gold watch.

The St. Louis Police Force.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The new Police Commissioners assumed control of the force yesterday afternoon, and organized by electing S. M. Randolph Vice-President. The resignations of the Chief and all the captains and sergeants and policemen, which had been tendered, were accepted, and Sergeant Burgess was elected temporary Chief. It is not known what the policy of the new board will be, and there seems to be no indication that a general removal of policemen will be made.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Jewish New Year in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—To-day being the Jewish New Year nearly all the business houses of that class of residents of this city were closed.

The Sutro Tunnel.

The work on the Sutro tunnel is now being carried on in soft rock at a distance of 1582 feet.

A Tremendous Button.

GEORGETOWN, Cal., Sept. 26.—The largest button ever produced in the silver districts of the United States was taken out here by J. W. Watson, Superintendent of the Brown Silver Mining Company. It weighs 1051 pounds troy, and was cupelled from 33 tons of ore from Brown & Co.'s mine. The ore averages $545·50 currency per ton. A smaller button, weighing 400 pounds, is being shipped by the same company.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

M. Jules Favre's Mission

The Fort Valerien Question.

Strasburg and General Ulrich.

Napoleon Revokes the Regency.

Consultation with Bazaine.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

An English Messenger Assaulted.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Captain Johnston, a bearer of despatches for the British Government, was recently roughly handled, near Paris, by the Prussians, and subsequently by the French, under the belief that being an Englishman he must be a spy. The English are unpopular with both armies.

Strangers Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—All strangers are arrested at Orleans and Tours.

Army Discipline.

General Trochu pronounces stern penalties against cowardice, pillage, desertion, and other unsoldierlike conduct.

The Port of Kiel

has been reopened, now that the French fleet has been withdrawn from the Baltic.

War News and Peace Overtures.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27.—The *Independance Belge* of this city notes the irreconcilable contradictions in the war news and news about the peace overtures.

The Fort Valerien Question.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—M. Bismarck's repudiation of the demand for Fort Du Mont Valerien has been promptly met by a reaffirmation of the statement signed by three Ministers of the Provisional Government.

The Branch Bank of France,

located at Havre, has stopped payment.

General Ulrich and the Bombardment.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The press, in repelling the charge that the bombardment of Strasburg was carried on while the city was crowded with women and children, says that General Ulrich, the French commander, has persisted in declining to allow non-combatants to leave.

Subscriptions to the French War Loan.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 26, via Tours, Sept. 27.—The Mayor announces a loan of ten millions.

Mr. Gaffinalo, a Greek merchant, gives the municipality two millions to purchase arms.

A Grand Review

of the Garde Nationale occurred yesterday. Thirty-two thousand soldiers were in line, of whom eighteen thousand were well armed.

Jules Favre's Mission.

TOURS, Sept. 26.—M. Jules Favre has made an official report to the Government of his mission to the Prussian headquarters and explained what terms were offered, and why they were rejected.

The following despatch from the Prefect of the Department of Soir, dated Orleans to-day, has just been received by the Minister of War:—

The generals here, seeing they cannot resist the overwhelming forces of the enemy, commanded by Prince Albert, have just evacuated Orleans in good order.

Garibaldians in France.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 26—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*).—Five hundred Garibaldians have arrived here and marched amidst great enthusiasm to Tours.

Napoleon and Bazaine.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The announcement is repeated that the Emperor Napoleon has revoked the decree creating the regency and sent an envoy to Metz to consult with Bazaine on peace. This news has been suppressed in Berlin so far as possible.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mint Statistics.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The gold deposits at the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, during the month of August, 1870, were $384,129·75; silver deposits, $23,486·15. Total, $407,615·90. The gold coinage was $213,113·15; silver, $11,284·38; nickel, $19,000; bronze, $1800; total, $245,197·53. The gold deposits at the Branch Mint, San Francisco, for the same period were, $2,627,208·92; silver, $46,528·22; total, $2,673,827·14. The gold coinage for August was $2,370,000. The gold deposits at the United States Assay Office, New York, for the same month were $518,365·71; silver, $111,671·93; total, $630,037·64.

The gold deposits at the Branch Mint, Denver, for the same month were $119,565·22. The deposits for the same period at the Branch Mint at Carson City were of gold, $13,949·74; silver, $1,974·66; total, $15,924·40. Coinage—Gold, $34,850; silver, $4054; total, $38,904.

A. Gilbert and C. C. Casswell have been appointed clerks in the New York Custom House, and Albert Rodgers clerk in the Naval Office.

FROM SALT LAKE.

Disgraceful Rioting.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 26.—On Thursday night of last week a party of about twenty soldiers from Rawlins, near Provo City, called down into the town, got drunk, and behaved in a very disgraceful manner. They broke open several stores, arrested and abused a number of citizens, and attempted to set fire to the church. This infamous conduct was without provocation.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Naval Academy Examination.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—The following candidates passed yesterday:—Walter S. Hughes, of Ohio; Lyman Ormes, of Michigan; and Edward D. Bostick, of South Carolina.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamer Samaria, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.

FROM NEW YORK.

German Steamers to Resume Their Trips.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The agent of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company in this city announces that the steamships of that company will resume their regular trips, leaving New York as follows:—October 4, steamer Westphalia; 11th, Cimbria; 18th, Hammonia; and from Hamburg, October 5, Silesia; 19th, Thuringia.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Cotton unsettled; sales 600 bales uplands at 17½c.; Orleans at 18c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c.; sales 8200 barrels State at $4·80@8·85; Ohio, $5·25@6·25; Western, $4·80@6·25; Southern, $5·30@8. Corn dull and lower; sales 51,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·10@1·15; winter red Western at $1·32@1·33; white Michigan at $1·48. Corn heavy and declining; mixed Western, 85@88c. Oats dull and declining; sales 26,000 bushels) at 52@54c.; Western at 50@52c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $24·25; prime $21@23. Lard heavy, steam, 14½@15¼c.; kettle, 16@16¼c. Whisky quiet at 88½c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Stocks firm. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111½; do. 1865, new, 110¼; do. 1867, 110¼; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 90¼; Canton, 62¼; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¼; Erie, 23; Reading, 97; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 93¼; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 117; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Indian Council.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Sept. 26.—A letter from Fort Laramie says that representatives of the Cheyenne, Minnecongou, and Ogallalla tribes of Indians are now at that post to receive their presents. Red Cloud is expected to-morrow.

The general ticket and freight agents' excursion passed east to-night, all well.

The Cheyenne Fire.

The fire here last night was not as destructive as at first reported. It is now thought $100,000 will cover the loss.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Cotton very dull and nominal at 17¾c. Flour steady, with an improved demand; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·50; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·25@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·50. Wheat—receipts light; sales of choice Maryland red at $1·60@1·65; good to prime, $1·35@1·55; common to fair, $1·15@1·30; white wheat, $1·40@1·70; Western red, $1·32@1·35. Corn—White, $1@1·05; yellow, 93@95c. Oats, 47@50c. Rye better at 80@90c. Pork heavy at $27 50. Bacon weak, with a good demand; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17¾c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 24@25½c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky in fair demand at 91@92c.

—One of the captured French eagles carried into Berlin is decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. This decoration is only given to the eagles of those French troops who have particularly distinguished themselves in war, by conquering standards, etc. In the whole French army, only seven eagles belonging to the infantry, and one standard of the cavalry, are thus decorated.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1870.

The weekly exhibit of the national banks up to last night shows considerable improvement in resources for which we were not prepared, owing to the increasing difficulty of procuring business loans. The figures show an increase of $220,125 in the deposits, whilst the loans have been contracted $310,922. It is possible that the banks for several weeks past have been encroaching too much on their reserves, and find it convenient to change their tack in view of the expected demand from the Treasury Department for a general statement of accounts since June 9. Be this as it may, the increased facilities at the banks are not reflected on the loans or rates asked, which latter continue as last quoted.

Gold continues quiet but steady, with the sales ranging from 113¼@113½, closing at the latter.

Governments are also dull but steady at yesterday's figures.

Stocks were fairly active and prices stronger. Sales of State 6s, 2d series, at 106, and City 6s, new issue, at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was in demand and stronger. Sales at 48⅛@48⅝, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania sold at 59½; Camden and Amboy at 114⅝, regular, and at ⅝ b. o; Lehigh Valley at 39½; and Northern Central at 42½.

Canal stocks were active in Lehigh, which advanced ½. Sales up to 33¼.

In the balance of the list the only sale was in Spruce and Pine Streets Railway at 24.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Amer Gold	113⅛	100 sh Reading R	48⅛
$4000 City 6s, N	101¾	10 do	48⅛
$2000 Pa 6s 2 se	106	100 do	48⅛
15 sh Cam & Am R	114⅜	200 do	48⅛
18 do	114⅛	100 do	48⅛
12 sh Penna R	59⅜	50 sh N Cent R	42⅛
53 do	59⅜	100 sh Leh Nav St	33
131 sh Leh V R	59½	100 do	33⅛
16 do	59¾	100 do	33⅛
4 sh Sp & Pine	24	43 do	32⅞

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@114; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅝; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¼@111½. Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19. Gold, 113⅛@113⅜; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 890@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@740.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 58 10-40, 106¾@106¾; U.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LET GENERAL GRANT MIND HIS BUSINESS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The modesty of General Grant in writing a letter to a Missouri revenue collector, reading the Hon. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz out of the Republican party, is neither apparent nor real. Both of these gentlemen aided in the organization of the Republican party, both have been able and eloquent advocates of its principles for the past fifteen years, and each has represented Missouri in the Senate of the United States with marked distinction. To undertake to proscribe such men because they see fit to express independent opinions on certain political measures relating solely to the State of Missouri, and which have no connection whatever with Federal affairs, would be beyond the jurisdiction of the party when assembled in a national convention. But for a single individual to assume to do this, and that individual one who was never a Republican at all till he became a candidate for the Presidency, even if he was then, and who never voted for but two candidates for the Presidency in his life, namely, James Buchanan in 1856, and himself in 1868, would be to the last degree presumptuous and arrogant, were it not superlatively ridiculous and contemptible.

For the President of the United States t enter upon such a task as this is disreputable, unseemly, and wholly aside from any duties imposed upon him by the Republican party, and much less by the great office which he thus degrades. Rather let General Grant quit the watering-places, where he is the dead-head of tavern keepers and railway conductors, and the associate of adventurers and tricksters, and return to Washington, where his official oath requires him to be, and where the public business suffers from his absence.

Years ago Webster, Clay, and their eminent associates in the Whig party made the nation ring with denunciations because of the alleged interference by the Democratic administration with the perfect freedom of the elections, and because of the absence from Washington for brief periods of a portion of the Cabinet. What would these honored patriots say were they alive now and saw the President writing a letter to a petty revenue officer denouncing a distinguished Senator and ex-Senator for expressing opinions adverse to his own on a matter involved in a local election, while the President himself spent nearly all his time on junketing tours, and his Cabinet kept running to and fro over the country, the business of their several departments suffering shamefully from their neglect of duty? Would not these great statesmen make the land vocal with their anathemas of such an administration?

We repeat, General Grant's appropriate place just now is in Washington, and not at Long Branch or West Point; and his legitimate business is, not meddling with nominating conventions in New York, or local elections in Missouri, but attending to the duties imposed upon him by the Constitution.

SUNDAY SNEERS.

From the N. Y. World.

There are many Beechers, but so far as we know there is now but one Frothingham. The particular E Pluribus Unum Beecher (never mind the gender), whose co-operation with the one Frothingham at a certain marriage death-bed made the latter famous, has been all summer at a rural retreat, and his church consequently—like the theatres—closed. Last Sunday being the opening of the autumn season, his pulpit was filled with another Beecher (James), clearly a chip of the old Litchfield block, and one who knows how, in the spirit of the venerable Lyman,

"To deal damnation round the land"

in the most liberal measure. He thus describes the community in which our wretched lot is cast—and we do not wonder that even in Brooklyn the sketch produced a "sensation":—

"It had been his fortune to travel very largely among heathen nations, but there was, he said, worse heathenism in New York than in Canton or among the Hottentots of the Cape of Good Hope. I have seen the Bengalee Indians, the Chinese, the South Sea Islanders, the Crackers of Florida, and the Sand Hillers of South Carolina, and never, never, on the surface of God's earth, have I seen such men and women as I have the last week or two in New York city. They cannot be found. London may equal it. Hell does not surpass it."

At the same moment the one Frothingham was blowing his trumpet on this side of the river. He thinks as badly of New York as does the fraternal Beecher, though his inculpation has a different bent. Beecher abuses us for overmuch heathenism; Frothingham for extravagant piety:—

"The superstition that prevails, even in this illuminated city of New York, is worse than famine, pestilence, war, despotism, slavery, for it is the source and substance of all these evils. It is a taint of the soul that clouds the sun, pollutes the earth, and demoralizes all our ideas of God and virtue."

That Frothingham means Christianity by "superstition" is made apparent by a death-bed anecdote which, with characteristic disregard of decency, he thus narrates:—

"I here was an ex-President of the United States, a good man, honest, sincere, and pure in his private and public life, who, when he was laid on his death-bed, called for a minister, and expressed his desire to be sprinkled in baptism, hoping, as he said, that it was not too late. This strong, good man, when he came to breathe his last, had no faith in his virtue, his uprightness, his fidelity in public office, but in that supreme hour hoped to obtain, by some miraculous grace hidden in a few drops of water, that which a well-spent and honorable life would not give him."

Who this ex-President was we are not informed. It certainly was not Washington. He was "christened" in the old-fashioned manner, down in Westmoreland, and we know all about his death-bed. It certainly was not Lincoln, who was murdered in a theatre on Good Friday night, and, moreover, was not an ex-President. It must, we imagine, have been John Quincy Adams. If it were, then surely the bowing down in humility of so masculine a spirit as his, the abnegation of all personal merit, the recognition by a visible sign of his reliance on something surer and higher than his own self-sufficiency, was the noblest consummation possible to "a well-spent and honorable life." Such a death-bed in any case could provoke the sneers only of a nature which had learned to adulate popularity instead of adoring Providence. In the case of John Quincy Adams, if his it were, the scoffer outrages the ties of kindred and the sanctities of a Christian's home to insult the altars of a Christian faith.

THE CURSE OF OUR CITY LIFE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Example is generally admitted to be more powerful than precept. It may, therefore, be feared that when the instructors of our youth seek to inculcate moral lessons, their efforts are likely to be neutralized by the scenes which the rising generation may behold on their way home. They hear, for instance, of a man who has contrived to seize the control of a great enterprise in which a large amount of capital was invested, belonging to persons who are, many of them, in straitened circumstances. His name is associated with all sorts of trickery and double-dealing. It might be supposed, therefore, that he would be looked upon as a social pariah, and that no respectable person would have anything to do with him. But the youth who is fresh from hearing that "honesty is the best policy," and other old-fashioned truths, finds it hard to reconcile these lessons with the every-day incidents of life. The man who has gone upon the principle that dishonesty is the best policy flourishes like the green bay tree. He drives out behind a four-in-hand. He issues invitations to parties, and finds plenty of people willing enough to accept them. There was a time when, if a well-known man dared to appear in a public theatre or concert room in company with dissolute women, he would have been hissed. Now we are more tolerant. It seems safe for anybody to defy public opinion. Our daughters are confronted wherever they go with profligacy in its vilest form, and our sons are placed in the way of seeing that to all appearance nothing pays so well as swindling.

Until the public take this matter into their own hands it is hopeless to look for much improvement. At present the man who goes flaunting about the streets at the expense of honest people is thought to be rather an amusing person. His career of villainy is deemed to be a good joke. Newspapers make a sort of pet of him, and he surrounds himself with agents who are ever ready to do any dirty work he may have occasion for. He finds that almost everything yields to the power of money. He can be called by any title he likes, so long as he will spend his money freely. And these sort of men always comply with that condition. What costs them no effort to obtain they can afford to part with easily. The money which is rightfully the property of others they spend with wild recklessness, and in every kind of vicious indulgence. After a long course of that behavior they become popular. They are called by their Christian names, and even decent women look upon them as only a "little eccentric." It is the public who are to blame for most of these excesses. When a well-known man dares to show himself in a public theatre with notoriously abandoned women, he ought to be hissed out of the place. Until that explosion has taken place once or twice, we may expect to see that the scenes which disgraced Long Branch this summer, and are likely to scandalize New York this winter, will inevitably be continued. The depravity of the young is already a subject of alarm to all who go about the world with their eyes open. What is it likely to become when the present era of licentiousness has lasted a little while longer—when men of notoriously bad character are allowed to force themselves into a conspicuous place in the social world? All society will feel the pernicious influence of what is now going on. Half-a-dozen men, in league with each other and handed against the public, are doing as they please with New York. Is it not nearly time that the public endeavored to protect themselves against these outrages?

THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

From the Chicago Republican.

An examination of several Southern platforms discloses very clearly what the Democracy by mean by "new issues." Every one of them affirms the party doctrines of the past, to the extremest limits of secession; but advise, as that doctrine has been overthrown "by violence and usurpation," that it is safest to appear to acquiesce until reinstated in authority, when all that humanity has gained can be safely overthrown. They all agree in denouncing the reconstruction acts and the prohibitions of slavery. They deny the right of the nation at large to establish a uniform citizenship, or the equality of all men before the law, or the right of colored men to vote upon local or State affairs, even by amendments to the National Constitution; and they none the less now, than formerly, claim that a State has the ultimate right to decide for itself whether it will adhere to, or withdraw from the Union, notwithstanding the decision of the late civil conflict. In general terms, "new issues" mean that they yield nothing, but will work upon popular prejudices until they can get a chance to restore the old order of things. In the South, there is no concealment of the purpose. At the North, the party is to take such shape and issue as it is expected will most easily cajole or deceive the voters. This is the settled programme.

If any Republican has had the weakness to believe that incidental questions like the tariff or currency have really anything to do with the ultimate Democratic purpose, let him read up the Southern scheme, as laid down in the party conventions. We have to look at the South to find what the party is really after, because a majority of it reside there, and that division has always controlled and dictated the policy and measures of the Northern section. They hate the republic, and do not hesitate to say so, boldly and defiantly. Of minor questions, and matters of mere detail, in the form of administration, they care nothing. What they aim to get rid of is the recognized equality of all men. To reach that, they are ready for an alliance with either free-trader or protectionist—bondholder, banker or people, who will aid them. Every side issue is fish for their net, so it works to their restoration to the control of the Government again. The scheme is a deep one—a wide-spread conspiracy against popular liberty—and professed acquiescence for a season is only the means to reach a different end. It is bad enough for Republicans to be deceived by professed friends, but what could equal the folly of being cheated by their enemies?

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS IN TAXATION.

From the Cincinnati Times.

The *Railroad Review* congratulates the railway stockholders on the abolition of the tax on fares which will soon take effect. It is said by the *Review* that this will increase the value of the stocks, since it will increase the net profits of the roads. Of course, then, the abolition of the tax is not to be followed by a reduction of fares, and the amount thus collected has come out of the stockholders instead of the people who patronize the roads.

It is a very general opinion that taxation cannot be so levied that it will not fall upon labor, and every man who works be made to pay his share of it. It is true that labor produces all wealth and incomes out of which taxes are paid; but it is also true that some taxes are paid by the capitalists—as, for example, the tax on railway fares as confessed—leaving them so much less of the production of labor for themselves; while other taxes, such as those on tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, iron, salt, etc., are charged to the consumers, and made a source of increased profit to the capitalist.

Such a tax has been levied on street railway fares.

Naturally, taxes on any article increase its cost to the consumer; but there are certain taxes which capitalists pay and, by reason of competition, cannot make others pay for them. Such a tax is that on incomes, since a man making $20,000 a year is not able to increase his prices because he pays $1000 tax on his income. Suppose the income of a newspaper establishment be $100,000—a tax of ten per cent. would yield $10,000, leaving still a net income of $90,000.

Would the proprietor "throw up" his establishment because his net profits under the tax are but $90,000? Would he raise his prices for papers and advertising in consequence of the tax? Not exactly; because he is controlled by competition, and the old rates are amply profitable notwithstanding the tax.

MANHOOD FITNESS.

From the New Orleans Republican.

Having invited questions from badly informed but willing Democrats, an orphan of one week's standing asks us what "manhood fitness" is? Come up here, you little newly-fledged acolyte, and receive the lesson of the day, for if Hatch has cast you off, we are not disposed to give you up yet. The *Democrat* is small, but it is willing to be taught, and as there may be others not fully posted on this subject, our instructive thesis may be of general use.

"Manhood fitness" is this that in the mystery of the law certain requirements are stipulated for voters. Men must be of a certain age; they must be naturalized or native born; they must be of sane mind; they must be enfranchised. This is all. Now any man who can fill this bill is a voter, and is fitted by manhood for that position. The law being blind cannot see his color, but it applies its tests, and if he comes up to the measure he is elected to be a citizen. He is a man, capable of enjoyment, liable to suffer, subject to taxation, amenable to punishment, worthy of reward. This is "manhood fitness" for citizenship. The man may not be rich nor poor; he may not be a worthy associate for the good and virtuous, but still he is a man, and he is fitted by law and by his own nature to be all that the best citizen is. The State accepts him in his situation, to do the best he can for himself, giving him the same opportunities that it offers to others. The law can not make him provident nor wise, nor can it make him a fool or a spendthrift. All it can do is to say that its favor is the same to him, in his way, as it is to a better man, in his way. And to appreciate this better, it is only fair to say that in this country society is the State.

Manhood fitness, in a political sense, has a significance entirely distinct from what it has in a social sense. As we cannot strip a man of his absolute natural rights, so we should never deprive him of certain absolute political rights. All men should stand on the same platform in the eye of the law in a republican government. But as to social position, that is a province which society regulates for itself. Every man chooses his own associates. Wise men congregate together, prize fighters seek one another, thieves hide in a common den, and drunkards fall into the gutter. Poverty shuns the palace, and wealth goes around the hovel. Eloquence lingers on the lips of Frederick Douglass, while solemn nonsense rolls from the Democratic Finance Committee. And yet both of these parties are men, and if we were as blind as justice is said to be, it is easy to say that Douglass would get the largest room in the hotel, because the public would lean to the most sensible company. The fitness of man does not depend on his color, but on his worth.

"REGULAR" NOMINATIONS.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

That the reform Republican ticket is not the best, neither the masters of the ring or any of its members have ever dared publicly to deny. That each man on it is not an honest, worthy, and capable Republican, is quite as undisputed by either Ringmaster Errett or the aged and corrupt ringmaster at Harrisburg, who daily sends his commands to his followers in this city. The only objection given for opposition to the reform ticket by Cameron and his crew, is that it was not "regularly" nominated. That is, it did not go through the hands of the manipulators—the *markers*—the men capable of putting down five votes each when they only had one.

To pretend that *he* objects to a ticket simply because not *regularly* nominated is poking fun at one in earnest! Cameron, the "regular!" This day he is plotting for the defeat of good men, *regularly* nominated by the party in different parts of the State, for no other reason than that neither he or his son can make merchandise of them next session at the State capital. His opposition to Governor Geary—who was *regularly* nominated—is well known. True, Mr. Cameron swore loyalty to the Governor and our cause last fall, but that was only putting his duplicity, treachery, and deceit in a worse light.

The reform movement was inaugurated in Alleghany county because the organization of the party here was in the hands of a set of men who run the party to enrich themselves—and so bad had things become that either this course had to be resorted to or the party would have gone down. The money of the public has been so squandered—the mismanagement of our public servants has been so outrageous, that taxes are becoming too onerous to bear. All this because the puppets here obeyed the commands of their master in Harrisburg, who is not interested a dollar in our city or county, and who does not bear one cent as his share of the burdens.

The success of the Reform ticket will not only be the success of the Republican party, but its preservation and building up. The ring reduced our majority from 11,000 to but little over one-third that of last year, for no other reason than that their master did not like the Gubernatorial candidate, and found he could not use him. The vote this year will show that they polled last fall their full strength. All that is regular and fair in politics will be served by the success of our ticket. It was nominated to win, and none feel that it will stronger than the ring. Let them howl while it is yet day. Their night is near at hand. All good men will rejoice at their overthrow.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

Wendell Phillips, whose lifelong boast has been his determination not to hold office, and whom the country has regarded as honest in his opinions, now not only accepts the Labor Reform nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, but resorts to the cheapest, baldest demagogery. In his letter of acceptance he declares it "a shame to our Christianity and our civilization for our social system to provide and expect that one man, at seventy years of age, should be the lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of other men, who have made as good use of their talents and opportunities, lean on charity for their daily bread." No workingman with three grains of common sense expects to obtain a dollar of his neighbor's goods except by working for it; and this hinting at agrarianism is simply low clap-trap, designed to deceive the ignorant and foolish. Certainly, no laboring man need be assured that what belongs to one man will not be transferred to another without compensation; that for lands or other property people must look to their own exertions and not to the platforms of political demagogues. If the workingmen will look carefully about them they will find that nearly all those who assume their especial championship are simply office-seekers, expecting to obtain place and power through this shallow pretense of devotion to the cause of labor. Men who are honest in their professions do not attempt to fill the minds of their constituents with hatred towards other and more powerful classes. They do not attempt to obtain preferment for themselves through unworthy appeals to men's passions. The man who seeks to teach workingmen that lands will come to them without purchase, or that any good can result from "labor reform" *political* parties, is either a lunatic or a demagogue. He has not the interests of the laboring men at heart. The only interest he has at heart is self-interest; and instead of desiring to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses, his only object is to use them for his own selfish ends. This is plain talk, but it is truth, and every workingman will see its force. The more's the pity, most of the men who obtain control of labor organizations devote efforts which, properly directed, might result in good, to building up antagonisms between employers and employed; to persuading workingmen that their deadliest enemies are those not mechanics or laborers. It is time this charlatanry were receiving the contempt it deserves, and its authors were being kicked out of the places they disgrace. As workingmen, devoting more hours each day to toil than the hardiest blacksmith or machinist within the bailiwick of the *Avalanche*, we protest against honest, hard-working industrious men who labor to support themselves and families being deceived by the non-laboring frauds who set themselves up as especial champions of labor and laborers.

THE CENSUS OF ILLINOIS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We printed recently a full report of the census returns of this State. The grand total, with one precinct in Peoria county to be heard from, is 2,567,032. The population of the State in 1860 was 1,711,951. The gain is 855,078, or over 50 per cent. The population of the State in 1850 was 851,470. The increase from 1860 to 1870 is greater than the whole population of the State in 1850. The population in 1870 is more than three times what it was in 1850. Illinois now takes rank as the fourth State in population, being exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and, in all probability, the difference between Illinois and Ohio has been largely reduced. The increase in this city has been 141 per cent., but otherwise has been general in all parts of the State, the average outside of this city and county being slightly over 45 per cent. LaSalle county retains its rank as the second county in the State in point of population. In other States the cities have gained, but at the loss of the country districts. In this State this has not been the case. Though some counties have not increased at the same rate that others have, the increase has been general.

The census being complete, the Governor will make the Legislative apportionment accordingly, and will announce it on the 28th.

THE REPEAL MUDDLE.

From the Washington Star.

The question as to whether Congress has really abolished the office of Secretary of the Interior, and indeed the Interior Department, seems to be a more serious one than at first appeared.

The facts are these:—The Interior Department was created by an act of 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a Commissioner of Customs." (9 Statutes at Large, chap. cviii, p. 395.) This act creates an Interior Department, and provides for the appointment of a Secretary. It transfers to that office the supervision of patents, of the General Land Office, the accounts of marshals, etc.; the Indian, Pension, and Census Bureaus, and of the public buildings and the Penitentiary, and it also creates the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and provides for some details. Subsequent legislation added some special duties to the office.

The late Congress, by "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights," approved 8th of July, 1870, greatly changed the details of these laws. It certainly looked to the continued existence of the office of Secretary of the Interior. But, in the repealing clause, it is expressly declared "that the acts and parts of acts set forth in the schedule of acts cited, hereto annexed, are hereby repealed, without reviving any acts or parts of acts repealed by any of said acts, or by any clause or provisions therefor." The proviso has some immaterial savings as to antecedent rights. Then, not in the schedule, but in the repealing section, and before the signatures of the officers, is "act of March 3, 1849, chapter 108, volume 9, page 395."

Thus, whatever may be urged as history and of want of legislative intention in words, the act creating the offices of Secretary of the Interior and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is repealed. The words are plain and unambiguous. The repealing clause embraces a dozen other acts, and whatever may be said against the repeal of one may be urged as to all others.

As to the reason, and spirit, and effects, and consequences of such a repeal, they are for the lawyers and judges, when proper cases shall be made. Now that the discovery is made, questions must immediately arise for the Comptroller, for the Executive, the Department of Justice, and the courts. The very doubt may lead to the serious consideration of an extra session.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. 17 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.

An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AP-plication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,

8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

T. W. BAILY'S
Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2S FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, October 3. Introductory Lecture by Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 23 St

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,

4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.
4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
9 6 tuths 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.

Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

NORTH BROAD STREET.—FOR SALE, elegant Brown Stone Residence, newly frescoed and painted, situated corner Broad and Thompson streets. Also handsome Brown Stone Residence, Broad above Master, nearly finished. Lot 50 by 200 feet. R. J. DOBBINS,
9 26 6t Ledger Building.

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.—TO RENT.—The six-story Store S. W. corner of Market and Fourth streets. Has been a popular clothing house for the last twenty years.
Apply to EDW. C. WAYNE, at
9 24 stuth 4t* National Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations. French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, September 15.
Call or send for circular. 9 22 thstu 3*

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. 9 22 9t*

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES
AT
Gold Prices,
EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.
FRENCH PLATES ONLY.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.
ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 2m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color, costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, & round pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers. Office, 122 N. 4th St.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
9 15 6t2 DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The house agent presented his report, showing the population of the house to be 3087; same time last year, 3029, an increase of 58.

Dr. R. J. Levis offered his resignation as surgeon of the Almshouse, which was accepted.

The Committee on Supplies for 30,000 pounds of sugar for the use of the House made a report, which was accepted. They then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the award be made to E. C. Ely & Co., at $10 and four cents per hundred pounds, they being the lowest bidders, said sugar to be delivered free of cost to the Almshouse.

An election was then held for surgeon to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Levis, resulting in the choice of J. Harrison Allen, M. D. Adjourned.

—Professional thieves availed themselves of opportunity afforded on Sunday morning or night to break into the dry goods store of Messrs. Besson & Co., No. 918 Chesent street. The entrance was effected through a rear window, at a point not easily seen from Sansom street, and the rogues escaped the notice of the regular police as well as of two watchmen employed by storekeepers on the square to more effectually guard their valuables. Having reached the store a selection was made of valuable silks, and twenty-eight pieces, estimated to be worth $4000, were removed, together with a lot of imported kid loves.

—Captain Murray, executive officer of the Navy Yard, was detached on the 20th instant, and ordered to report by Oct. 1st to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Inspector of Lighthouses of the Eleventh Lighthouse District (Lake Michigan). Capt. Pierce Crosby reported to Commodore Marchand, on the 20th, to relieve Captain Murray. The board appointed to investigate the recent attempted burglary, consisting of Captain Calhoun, Commander Pendergrast and Lieutenant Commander White, have reported that they are unable to discover that any one in the yard is connected with the affair. The sectional dry dock, which was sunk on August 15, has been raised and repaired. The Board of Inquiry in relation to the sinking has reported to the Secretary of the Navy under seal. Commodore Marchand, the commandant of the yard, has been retired by the Naval Board. He will relinquish his command on October 1st, and his residence will be at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

—On Saturday last Mrs. Susan Beyer died at the residence of her granddaughter, Susan B. Wright, 617 South Twelfth street, in the 107th year of her age. Mrs. Beyer was born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1763, and emigrated to this country in 1789, in company with a number of others. She landed at Philadelphia, and entered the service of Mr. Cooper, at Cooper's Point, New Jersey, for four years, her wages to be applied to the payment of her passage from Germany.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅜.

—Paris claims to be strong in soldiers and war supplies.

—The Spanish authorities are ready to accept the resignation of De Rodas, Captain-General of Cuba.

—The Italian residents of San Francisco are making preparations to celebrate the occupation of Rome by their brethren across the ocean.

—Kipling, the young man arrested on last Friday at Schuylkill Haven, on suspicion of complicity in the Nathan murder, has been committed by Justice Hogan, of New York city, for a further hearing, which is to take place this afternoon.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY NEAR PARIS—A COMPLETE FRENCH VICTORY—INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK—THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE—GERMAN POSSESSION OF METZ AND STRASBURG ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—[Special to New York *Tribune*.]—The correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Meaux, the 18th inst., from the headquarters of King William, as follows:—"I had a conversation with Count von Bismarck, during which I asked him if the report was true that there was an English representative here. He answered, 'The English have asked me if we will treat with Favre, and I replied we would, if his Government could guarantee us possession of Metz and Strasburg. This he could not do.'

"'In this war we are influenced,' said Bismarck, 'by no motive of aggrandizement whatever. We have no purpose in view but our own security; consequently we must provide for the next war, which is sure to come. France is now without allies, but may soon succeed in procuring them, and is sure to commence another war under better auspices. This is why we demand these fortresses. But the present Government in Paris dare not agree to the cession of French territory, nor probably will the next Government. But our purpose is fixed, and if necessary we are ready to stay all winter at Paris.'

"I said 'the general impression was that France is too much weakened to begin another war for many years.' 'That is not the case,' answered Bismarck, 'France is a very wealthy country, and will remain so after the war. Within five years she will have recovered as before to commence hostilities. For that reason we must have those fortresses, but as the government of Paris is not disposed to deliver them up, and probably has no command over them, peace is not very near, and we must wait until we reduce them. We hear that the garrisons are already eating horses.'

"'Then the question of peace,' I said, 'reduces itself to one for the possession of Metz and Strasburg.' He answered 'yes, that is it precisely.'"

Fighting all day Friday near Paris is reported from Tours, but the accounts are contradictory. English journals refuse to publish them.

The inhabitants of Strasburg are still kept in ignorance of events outside the city. They believe the French have been victorious, and that the army is advancing to the relief of the city.

The English press compare the war movements in France with those of the late American contest; especially with the campaigns of General Grant against Vicksburg and Richmond.

As soon as the Italian troops were installed all political prisoners were set free.

The letter of Victor Emanual to the Pope, announcing the necessity for the occupation of Rome, is condemned by some as too dutiful, and by others as too arrogant.

LONDON, Sept. 26—Evening.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—The following is an extract of an article published this evening in the *Globe*:—

"Among the foremost and largest subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the widows and families of the crew which perished in the Captain, is the contribution of the officers and ship's company of the United States steam frigate Franklin, now lying at Portsmouth. This contribution was handed in with promptness and liberality, which could hardly have been looked for even by one of our own ships of war. The gallant crew of the Franklin paid over to the fund a very large sum, which must have been subscribed in a very short time.

"It is not the amount, although, as said, the item is the largest in the list, that causes us so keenly to appreciate the act; it is the kindly spirit that prompted it, the open-hearted and combined generosity of the sailors of America."

All hope of a settlement between Prussia and France is abandoned. The general feeling is that the refusal by France of Bismarck's proposition will place that country in a worse position.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—A despatch from Madrid says:—Before Olozaga's departure yesterday he was met at the station by friends, who asked him if the restoration of Napoleon was possible. "It is easier," was his reply, "to raze the Pyrenees to their base."

The ministerial organ announces that in a few days there will be joyful news for Spain.

After the proclamation of the Prussian king as Emperor of Germany, it is the intention of Bismarck to recompense the King of Saxony for the loss of his crown by placing his son, Prince John, on the throne of Spain, by the aid of Prim. The latter risks his head at this game, but will do it.

TOURS, Sept. 26.—There have been several engagements with the enemy in the open country between Paris and Blois. The results were not serious.

The government here denies the statement of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* that Marshal Bazaine had made proposals for surrender.

The garrison of Havre has been reinforced, and has also received a number of mitrailleuses. The place is now fully prepared to resist attack. A great majority of the prefects of departments have met to organize a general uprising for the national defense.

Several journals here dwell on the fact that the government permits such disorders to continue as those at Lyons. Cluseret is there, and his influence, they say, is very bad. It seems to be his purpose to excite serious disturbances.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The approaching alliance between Austria and Prussia occupies public attention in Vienna. The Hungarians oppose the arrangement, fearing a preponderance of German influence over Austria.

The reasons for the removal of General Steinmetz given by the *North German Gazette* differ materially from those credited by politicians, who attribute his displacement to unwarranted exposure of his troops in the battles around Metz.

This journal, denying the reports, extols the General's personal bravery, which was combined with the greatest regard for the lives of his troops, and says:—

"His appointment as Governor-General of Posen was a necessary act of military expediency." Napoleon's gala drives create some displeasure in court circles. The vehicle used on these occasions was the imperial open carriage, brought from Sedan, containing nine seats. As a delicate hint two of the King's state carriages, with two seats each, were sent for the future use of the Emperor, who, understanding fully the meaning of this polite attention, has ever since kept within doors.

According to his physicians he is unwell, suffering from the draught and cold of the castle. A change of residence is proposed, either to the palace Ex Palatine, at Cassel, or Bellevue, a castle near Berlin, occupied once by his uncle as a winter residence.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—[Special to the New York *Tribune*.]—Travellers who escaped from Paris state that guns were firing day and night. Fugitive zouaves were executed in the streets. The authority of the Government is much questioned.

Lloyds reports that the police of Calais were instructed to allow no Frenchmen to embark on outward bound vessels, whether having passports or not.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 26.—(Special to the New York *Tribune*).—Before the Swiss delegates left Strasburg General Ulrich told them that it was impossible for the present state of things to last much longer; that he had gone through several campaigns, and served in the Crimea, but he had never witnessed nor underwent so terrible a siege.

The municipality had resolved, with the Governor's permission, to send a deputation to Paris to represent the condition of affairs and request instructions.

The new prefect, Valentin, and Mayor Engelhardt were permitted to enter the city. It is proposed to establish an *ad interim* government in French departments occupied, but the Duke of Mecklenberg will be probably president of the new government.

Public meetings are wholly prohibited at Konigsberg by the military governor, who insists that the Saxon authorities have forbidden all gatherings of democratic socialists in Saxony.

The *Tribune* correspondent writing from Tours, the 23d, says the government still fears an armed collision at Lyons.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—[Special to New York *World*.]—Your correspondent at Rouen sends to-day particulars of the action reported yesterday from Poitiers by way of Beauvois. It was a much more important engagement than first accounts led us to believe, and resulted in the complete defeat of the Germans.

The action was fought on the line of the Orleans Railway, beyond Epinay station, about 16 miles from Paris. A column of ten thousand Prussians advancing from Spinoy, about two miles on the plateau of Lonjumeau, attacked a French force numerically inferior, but occupying a formidable position above the river Frette, which commanded the roads to Balamvilliers, Cuchet, Secaux and Charteaux.

The attack began at six in the morning. The French forces, mainly Gardes Mobiles, with a battalion of the line, had 16 mitrailleuses in position. The French behaved with singular steadiness, awaiting the German attack in silence, without firing a shot, retreated under cover of the woods, and drew the Germans on until they were brought obliquely into range of the masked battery, which then opened on them suddenly and with tremendous effect.

The Prussian column was cut in two, and the French charging upon the flank drove the fragments in a hurried retreat down a steep and rapid descent, beyond the tower of Montchay, towards the barbettes and lines. There the Germans attempted to make a stand and a new formation, but the French artillery, which had been quickly brought up by the cross-roads of the country, here opened upon them again with more effect than before. The retreat was converted into a rout.

The German troops fled in all directions, throwing away their arms, and the French captured all their artillery—a battery of steel cannon, with two regimental standards, and between six and seven hundred men, who surrendered in a body, and were despatched next day to Chartres. Among the prisoners are two colonels of the Prussian line, and a number of Saxon officers.

The news of this victory created great rejoicing at Tours and Rouen. The French troops engaged belonged to the Army of the Loire.

DON'T TELL!

OR, THE ENGLISH FACTORY-GIRL'S SECRET.

I've worked so very hard, Nelly,
Among the noisy reels.
(They never care a pin, Nelly,
How worn a body feels.)
But mother says,
One of these days—
No; very soon—
Some afternoon,
I may go to town
With Willie Brown!
(The handsome one with busby curls—)
Now, don't you breathe it to the girls.
But you wouldn't, I know,
When I like you so.
That I wouldn't be glad and proud to take
For Willie's sake.
And —— There's the bell!
We must hurry. And, Nell,
Remember—I'll never, never, never speak to
you again in this living world if you tell.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:42 | MOON SETS..... 7:42
SUN SETS..... 5:50 | HIGH WATER..... 3:21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.

Dacian	Marseilles	New York	Sept. 1
Virginia	Havre	New York	Sept. 13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 14
Samaria	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 15
C. of Wash'n	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 17
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 17
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Ocean Queen	Aspinwall	New York	Sept. 19

FOR EUROPE.

China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Erin	New York	London	Sept. 28
Abyssinian	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 1
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Oct. 4
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
C of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 28
San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Sept. 29
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 29
City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Sept. 30
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 30
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 30
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, do.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr W. P. Cox, Newell, Newbern, C. Haslam & Co.
Schr C. Cooper, Nickerson, Manchester, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Koret, Crocker, do. do.
Schr Hamburg, Dow, do. do.
Schr E. F. Canada, Swain, do. do.
Schr F. G. Warner, Dickinson, Providence, do.
Schr L. Raymond, Harris, do. do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, from Charleston, 17th inst., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams. On the 19th experienced very heavy N. E. gales; 20th, we were obliged to put into Hatteras Inlet for a harbor, without receiving any damage, and remained until the 24th. Sailed in company from Hatteras with U. S. surveying steamer Bibb, and steamer Mary Sanford, from Charleston for Wilmington, Del.; left in the Inlet schr Ellen Holgate, with several others.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, 47 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off Block Island saw a French frigate and two French gunboats. Below the Ledge, schr Henrietta, lumber-laden, and at Quarantine two barks unknown.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Fr. bark Marie Anne, Meric, 60 days from Marseilles, with mdse. to Alphonse Stephani & Co.

Bark Huron, Rey, 14 days from Hantsport, N. S., with plaster to L. Westergaard & Co. 17th inst. experienced very rough weather, lost sails, etc.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Chief, Townsend, 3 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

☞ Schr H. G. Fay, Prescott, at this port on Saturday from Calais, is consigned to T. P. Galvin & Co.—not as before reported.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 26.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Charles French, with lumber, for Philadelphia.
Onward, with flag-stone, do.
Enterprise, with marble, do.
R. J. Chard, with iron ore, for Wilmington.
National, with iron, do.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 26.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

A. J. Taylor, Birdhill Boy, A. O. Buck, Harvest Moon, W. J. Dunlap, Iowa, and Sam. Allen, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 27. — The James Hand, with pig iron, and 8 light barges, for Baltimore, left this port last evening. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 27.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Yankee Spy and Sandusky, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
S. D. Edgar and Charles Creamer, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Monarch, with lumber, for New York.
John Haldeman, with lime, for Chesapeake.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 26—9·50 A. M.—The bark Taranaki left for Philadelphia on Saturday evening. A French bark, unknown, passed up yesterday P. M. Also, one bark went to sea.

In the harbor, brig John Chrystal, for orders; ship Coromandel, a bark, two brigs, and nine schooners, bound out, and steamer America.

4·30 P. M.—Vessels in harbor unchanged.
Wind E. Thermometer, 75.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Virginia, Campbell, hence for Rotterdam, was off Isle of Wight 11th inst.

Ship City of Boston, Cutter, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 12th inst.

Ship Aombersund, Neilson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 19th inst.

Ship Progress, Simons, hence, at London 12th inst.

Ship Arcturus, Edwards, hence, at Antwerp 11th instant.

Ship Carrier Dove, Saunders, for Philadelphia, s'd from Liverpool 11th inst., and was off the Great Crunshead at 8 P. M.

Ship Wyoming, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 12th inst.

Ship Arlington, Costello, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 10th inst.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, from Liverpool via Halifax, at Boston 24th inst.

Br. steamer Manhattan, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded.

Steamer Francis Wright, Nickerson, from New York for Havana, put into Charleston 24th inst.—for what cause not stated.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, hence, at Richmond 24th instant.

N. G. bark Olbers, Deike, hence, at Quebec 21st instant.

Nor. bark Lynel, Olsen, hence, at Krageroe 3d instant.

Br. bark Koodo, McLeod, hence, at Genoa 8th inst.

Br. bark Tropic Bird, Durkee, hence for Cronstadt, passed Deal 11th inst.

Bark Eureka, Carman, hence, at Texel 9th inst.

Bark John E. Chase, Davis, for Philadelphia, at Bristol 11th inst.

Bark Lizzie Morrow, Jackson, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d inst. lat. 40 23, long. 69 40.

Bark James Muir, Rogers, from London for Philadelphia, was off Sandgate 12th inst.

Bark Providence, Coalfleet, hence, at Gottenburg 5th inst. via London.

Barkentine Veteran, Cathcart, hence for Cronstadt, was off North Foreland 12th inst.

Brig C. V. Williams, Froyard, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Brig Scotland, Cook, hence, at Genoa 10th inst.

Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Denia 6th inst.

Brig Fanny, Carver, hence, at Liverpool 12th inst.

Brig James Baker, Phelen, hence for Demerara (before reported), put into St. Thomas 4th inst., leaky, with foretopmast gone and sails lost. She was discharging 18th inst. for repairs.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 24th inst.

Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, hence, at Beverly 20th inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 24th inst.

Schr Muskee, Hall, hence, at New York 25th inst.

Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 25th inst.

Schr Frank Jamieson, Jamieson, hence, at Charleston 24th inst.—not as before.

Schr Mary Tice, Tice, at New Haven 26d inst., from Port Johnson.

Schrs H. B. McCauley, Cain; J. T. Weaver, Williams; S. L. Burns, Crosby; Charlotte Fish, Williams; and Mary Ella, Thomas, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Schrs Caroline Kenzie, Studams; Vrale, Mason; Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman; C. W. May, May; J. C. Thompson, Vansant; S. L. Simmons, Gandy; E. B. Everman, Corson; E. A. Hooper, Ingersoll; Mary, Weaver; J. H. Huddell, Sharp; James Veldren, Cavalier; and E. B. Shaw, Shaw, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Schrs Alexander, Young; A. Townsend, Risley; C. S. Edwards, Corson; and E. B. Embary, Clapton, from Boston for Philadelphia; Harry White, Hopkins, from St. John, N. B., for do.; Walton, Palmer, from Richmond, Me., for do., at Holmes' Hole 24th instant.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$600,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,496·74

$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,588
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870.....550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Naibro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomer James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

41 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

CLOTHING.

ONLY THINK ABOUT IT!

$15 Fine Fall Suit for Fifteen Dollars.

$15 Coat, Waistcoat and Pants, only $15.
$15 All Real Wool, only $15.
$15 Finely made to fit, only $15.
$15 Exquisite style, only $15.
$15 Dahlia Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Brown Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Fit for kings, only $15.
$15 Beautiful, only $15.
$15 Nobby, only $15.
$15 Gay, only $15.
$15
$15

A Splendid Fall Suit for $15

ONLY AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FALL STYLES.

OVERCOATS. SUITS.

SOMETHING NEW.

WHITE CHEVIOT. WHITE CHEVIOT.

Elegant for

VESTS! VESTS!

CHEVIOT SUITS

Equal to Imported,

MADE TO MEASURE,

$20·00.

Style, Fit, and Work Guaranteed.

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET.

9 17 stuth3m

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.

Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.

Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.

All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through

SCHARFF & WOOD'S Patent Filter and Cooler.

Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?

Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?

The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.

By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER

It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.

The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.

In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.

For further particulars send for a circular.

JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.

FRY & HOWELL,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 327 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,

No. 721 MARKET STREET.

Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.

Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HASSLER'S
GRAND MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL
(INAUGURAL)
CONCERT MATINEES,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 1, 1870,
commencing at 3½ o'clock precisely.
POPULAR MUSIC. POPULAR PRICES.
SIXTY
FIRST-CLASS SOLO INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Admission 50 cents. Package of three tickets, $1. Family Circle (entrance on Locust street), 25 cents. Proscenium Boxes, $5. Balcony Boxes, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, principal music stores, and office of Hassler Brothers, No. 214 South Eighth street. 9 26 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 27,
The Management take great pleasure in announcing the engagement, positively limited to
TWO WEEKS,
with the great American artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
her last, prior to departure for Europe, who will perform her wonderful impersonation of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in C. W. Taylcure's Grand Moral Drama of
EAST LYNNE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,
and Every Night till further notice, Lester Wallack's 5 act Local Comedy,
CENTRAL PARK;
OR, THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS,
with every scene new,
Brilliant music,
and Great Cast of Characters by
MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS
visited this popular Temple of Amusement during the past week, to witness seven performances,
NEW ATTRACTIONS
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
First appearance of
MISS LIZZIE KELSEY,
the dashing and charming vocalist.
First appearance of
MR. SYDNEY FRANKS,
the champion London Comic.
THE BEAUTIFUL BLONDES
in the New Can-Can.
GREAT MINSTREL COMPANY.
COURT OF BEAUTY BALLET TROUPE,
Two Grand Ballets, Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Local Sketches, Etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music.

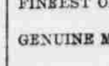
This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Soirees for Solos, Nonettes, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartetts, Trios, and Duos.

Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.

Subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. 9 12 1m

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

EXCURSIONS.



THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat
JOHN A. WARNER
will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,
LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF
at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwtf

HOTELS.

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY
THE
KITTATINNY HOUSE,
At the DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa.,
will continue open the entire Autumn at reduced rates of board. The change of foliage commencing about the 20th of September is nowhere seen to greater perfection. Write for circulars.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS,
9 13 tuthstf Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE COFFEES.

FINEST OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,

C

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE POLICE SYSTEM.

THE recent robbery of a prominent store on Chesnut street is one of a series of similar events which are well calculated to alarm the whole mercantile community, and to impress the public with the necessity of a reorganization and improvement in the police force. The attention of our citizens has already been forcibly directed to this subject by the late message of Mayor Fox advocating an increase of the number of policemen, but each day affords new evidence of the insufficiency of the present agencies for protecting property and life and maintaining order.

An increase of the number of policemen is the most natural remedy for these disorders, and the extent of territery to be patrolled is so great that it is perhaps vain to expect eight hundred men to insure complete security. But this measure is by no means the only improvement required. We might double or treble the number of policemen without securing any better protection than we have now, if incompetent officers are to be appointed, if no reform of the system is effected, and if the guardians of the municipality are to be selected or retained on account of their usefulness as partisans in carrying delegate elections, or in rallying voters to the polls, instead of their rendering real service to the public. When a political revolution occurs in the Mayor's office, there are usually about ten thousand applicants for the honor of wearing a star and wielding a club, and if they were all appointed and maintained at the public expense, honest and peaceable citizens would probably be more completely at the mercy of the rascals and roughs of the community than ever, and at all events the taxes for maintaining such a horde of officials would become unendurable.

Pains must be taken to improve the character of the force, to increase its activity and utility, as well as to swell its numbers, before it will properly serve the purposes of its creation. The public spirit common to all portions of America which makes every good citizen consider himself as the natural ally of the Government in cases of emergency still prevails to a large extent in this community, and it greatly diminishes the necessity which would otherwise exist for a large force. Although we have now only about one policeman for every thousand people, it is only a very small proportion of each thousand of population that is ever watched, arrested, or admonished, while a very large proportion would aid in the maintenance of order whenever their services were required. Of the thousands of arrests which are reported every year an immense number consist of repeated lockings-up of a few unruly or turbulent individuals, and if a few thousand of this class could be permanently disposed of in a House of Correction, the Almshouse, the Prison, the Penitentiary, or the Insane Asylum, nine-tenths of the present active employment of the police would be destroyed. A good force, under proper regulations, accompanied by some modifications of the existing laws, could soon weed out of the community nine-tenths of its most troublesome members. The principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure could be applied with as much effect to the body politic as to individual constitutions. It would be especially effective in diminishing the number of the more dangerous predatory crimes if the detective system were properly organized. It is now well understood that these grave offenses are nearly always perpetrated by professional criminals, who are known, in many instances, by the detectives and the committing magistrates. Young communities speedily learn how to purge themselves of such pests. They strike at the root of the evil, and when other means fail, a Vigilance Committee, by a few summary deeds, makes life and property more secure, and strikes more terror into the hearts of the disciplined foes of society than an army of detectives. In the populous cities of the Atlantic seaboard, however, the custom has gradually grown up of making it the pecuniary interest, in one shape or another, of detectives, committing magistrates, and prosecuting attornies, that crimes shall be as numerous and flagrant as possible. The gains which enrich thieves may and often do, indirectly, enrich those who are especially entrusted with the task of arresting and punishing them; and the officer who does his full duty to the public thereby diminishes his private revenues. Every feature of this system should be uprooted. If we can do no better we should adopt something like the Chinese plan of paying their physicians while health is maintained, and stopping their salaries as soon as disease is developed. The opposite system is adding new burdens to society every year, and if the army of professional criminals goes on increasing no limits can be set to its exactions. One of the most important duties of the day is the suppression or destruction of this desperately dangerous class, and yet many things conspire to encourage and increase them. Public sentiment should be concentrated on a vigorous effort to uproot such a gigantic evil, and the most strenuous efforts should be made to not only secure the arrest, conviction, and punishment of the professional criminals, but to prohibit absolutely the pardon of those who are guilty of crimes like counterfeiting or burglary after a second conviction.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THE only intelligent reason that has been announced for the recall of Mr. Motley from the Court of St. James is that he is not in harmony with the administration, and that he is disposed to conduct the negotiations on the subject of the Alabama claims according to the sentimental and impracticable ideas of Senator Sumner rather than upon those of President Grant and his Cabinet. Be this as it may, Mr. Motley's mission has apparently done nothing whatever towards bringing about a settlement, and it is to be hoped that his successor will be instructed to keep the question before the British Government in such a manner that it will understand distinctly that we have not forgotten it, and, moreover, that we are determined to insist upon complete and ample satisfaction for the injuries we have sustained through British treachery and bad faith. Under all the circumstances of the case, the United States would be fully justified in taking advantage of any domestic or foreign troubles in which the British Government might be involved to bring forwards the Alabama claim in a manner that would compel attention to them from fear, if from no other motive. But it would be much more creditable to both parties if the difficulty could be arranged amicably and without even insinuations that other means than diplomacy might be resorted to to compel a settlement.

The present is apparently as favorable a time to reopen the negotiations on this subject as any that is likely to occur. England is in very bad odor with both France and Prussia on account of her peculiar tactics as a neutral, and the tremendous display of power made by Prussia, coupled with the sneering declaration of Bismarck that he should decline to accept the opinions of the law officers of the crown as conclusive on questions of international law and the duties of neutrals, has compelled the British Government to make a change in its laws, so as to place a real check upon the business of building and sending out piratical cruisers—a thing it refused to do in our case. This is only one of many indications that England finds her position a particularly uncomfortable one, and with Prussia and France both incensed against her, it would be at least politic to get the controversy with the United States off her hands as soon as possible. The English Government and people should be informed distinctly that public opinion on the subject of the Alabama claims has not changed in the least in this country, and if Mr. Morton on his arrival in London presses the subject with sufficient force, the probabilities are that an agreement can be arrived at to transfer the negotiations to Washington, with the understanding that England is prepared to yield what is necessary to wind up the whole affair in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

In addition to the Alabama claims we have another controversy with England that ought no longer to be allowed to exist as a source of irritation. We allude to the San Juan question. The joint occupation of this island by the American and British forces is a peculiar situation that ought to be brought to an end at as early a day as possible, and with the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad towards completion, it is of the utmost importance that we should know exactly what our territorial possessions in the neighborhood of Puget Sound really are. The English in reality have no claim whatever to this island, and the time is past when we can submit to any such compromise as that which was made in 1842 with regard to the Northwest boundary. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Morton will receive such instructions as will indicate the adoption of a decided policy by the President on these points, and that the necessary negotiations will be pressed with a vigor on our part that will leave no doubt in the minds of the English statesmen who have the management of affairs of our intention to obtain, without abatement, all we think we are entitled to.

FRENCH ENTHUSIASM.

MADAME DE STAEL'S work upon Germany, after being read and expurgated by the public censors, was printed in Paris in 1810, but just as the first edition of ten thousand copies was completed, gendarmes surrounded the warehouse, while a commissary of the police entered and personally assured himself of the utter destruction of every volume. The author had returned to a spot forty leagues from Paris to superintend the publication of her book, but she was ordered to leave the country within four and twenty hours.

The especially obnoxious paragraph was the close of the work, which ended with these words:—

"O France! Land of glory and of love! If the day should ever come when enthusiasm shall be extinct upon your soil, when all shall be governed by calculation, and even the contempt of danger shall be founded only on the conclusions of reason, on that day of what avail will be the loveliness of your climate or the splendor of your intellect? Intelligent activity and an impetuosity directed by prudence and knowledge may, indeed, give your children the empire of the world; but the only traces you will leave upon the face of the globe will be like those of the sandy whirlpool—terrible as the waves and sterile as the desert!"

This expurgated peroration was the climax of several admirable pages devoted to the discussion of enthusiasm and its effect upon character. As a native of France philosophically considering a foreign people and comparing them with her own nation, Madame de Stael finds one ef the most striking and essential differences to be in the prevalence of enthusiasm among the Germans, and shows that as a result of this difference the Frenchman is the master of the arts of society; he is an admirable conversationist and generally a wit. Mockery and jesting therefore prevail; all subjects are treated with lightness and grace, dexterity triumphs over depth, and persiflage destroys enthusiasm. This very habit of mind leads to that promptness of decision and rapidity in action often lacking in those whose wider views and extended perceptions cause them to hesitate in the very moment of action, but the *elan* of the Frenchman springs from self-love, while the courage of the German rises from that earnestness of thought and feeling that leads him to forget his own life in his love of the object to which he devotes it.

Such a sermon as this, preached from the text that "enthusiasm is to conscience what honor is to duty," and enforced with all the power of a vigorous intellect and adorned with the graces of eloquence, could find no favor in the eyes of the censors devoted to the service either of Napoleon the first or Napoleon the last.

THE BUCHANAN CONTROVERSY.

SEVERAL of the literary magazines are reviving the discussion of the secret Cabinet history of the closing period of the last Democratic administration, and one of the latest contributions is a series of letters from Mr. Buchanan to Horatio King after the war against the Rebellion was commenced, in which strong sympathy for the national cause was expressed. These letters will serve to redeem the ex-President from the reproach of Copperheadism, but they will not affect the partisan and official record he established before the war. He repeatedly announced while he was a candidate for the Presidency his attachment to State rights principles, and he was for many years the especial favorite of the ultra pro-slavery and secession politicians of the South. As a life-long aspirant for the Presidency he was committed to doctrines which, in the judgment of their Southern supporters, led logically to secession as soon as their favorite institution was sufficiently jeopardized to justify, in their opinion, such an extreme measure, and these committals prevented Buchanan from making a bold resistance to the Rebellion at its very outset. In principle he agreed so nearly with the originators of the war that it was next to impossible for him to differ from them radically in action. Politically they had been his most earnest supporters, and, after the Lecompton controversy, they were almost his only friends. Abolition was considered the greatest of crimes and secession as the only sovereign remedy by this school of partisans, and Mr. Buchanan had not the nerve to do his full duty against men whom he believed to be, in many of their notions, essentially right.

OBITUARY.

Charles H. Ray.

This prominent journalist died at Chicago on Saturday morning last, at the age of fifty-six years. He was born in Central New York about 1814, and after studying medicine, settled in Tazewell county, Illinois, where he engaged in the successful practice of his profession for several years. From there he moved to Galena, and about 1852 purchased a Democratic paper entitled the Galena *Gazette*. He published and edited this paper with great ability and success, until the great anti-Nebraska excitement, when he acted with the anti-slavery Democrats, and as the majority of the Democrats in that county went with Douglas, he sold the paper, and for a short time retired into private life.

During the political campaign of 1854 Dr. Ray voted and acted with the elements of the Democratic party which the next year formed themselves into the Republican party. In 1855 he was elected Secretary of the Senate of Illinois, and took an active part in the canvass which resulted in the return of Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate. After the adjournment of the session in the spring of 1855 he went to Chicago, with the view of establishing a penny Republican paper there, having now fully espoused the Republican cause.

In April, however, he and Joseph Medill, since well known in Western journalism, purchased a joint interest in the Chicago *Tribune* and took charge of the paper shortly afterwards.

Dr. Ray remained an active writing editor of the *Tribune* until the spring of 1863, when he sold his interest, and for the next four years had no permanent connection with any paper. During this interval he was engaged in various branches of business, and during the early part of the war amassed a considerable fortune by operating in cotton and stocks. He subsequently went to Canada for the purpose of speculating in oil, and by the sudden fall of prices in 1865 and 1866 lost a considerable portion of the fortune he had gained.

In 1866 he returned to Chicago, and during the summer of that year wrote for the *Tribune*. Shortly after he bought an interest in the *Evening Post*, took the position of editor-in-chief, and retained it until the day of his death. Dr. Ray was recently appointed by the President Appraiser of the port of Chicago, under the bill making that city a port of entry. He was one of the most experienced and practical journalists in the country, and his loss will be severely felt in the Northwest.

Egypt to Join in the War.

It is understood that the Khedive is in full accord with the Russian and Italian Governments; and that an Italian fleet is on the point of sailing for Alexandria. The recent removal by the Khedive of the French officers in his service, to make room for Americans, is now believed here to have taken place with the approbation and by the advice of Russia and of Italy. There are the most alarming rumors afloat as to the objects of Russia, Austria, and Italy, which I do not at present feel authorized to transmit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky ware rooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths25t

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.
Engagements may be now made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
9 22 thstu1m Second story.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO DAY A DAY

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS
(Ready-made or to Order)
FOR
GENTLEMEN,
AT
W A N A M A K E R'S,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET,
TO-DAY!

A few moments can be spent profitably and pleasantly in looking through our New Importations and Manufactures for the present Season. Our goods are exquisitely fine and made up in many New and Beautiful Designs.

TO DAY TO DAY

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
OF PHILADELPHIA.
G R A N'D M A S S M E E T I N G
AT
CONCERT HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 27, 1870,
At 8 o'clock,
Under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. A full exposition of local and national issues by
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
LEONARD MYERS,
CHARLES O'NEILL,
A. C. HARMER,
BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
Ladies particularly invited.
By order of the Executive Committee.
ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, President.
J. EBEN HASKINS, Secretary.
A. WILSON HENSZEY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings. 9 26 2t

☞ WATER SUPPLY TO GERMANTOWN.

The pool from which Germantown receives its supply of water is alarmingly low, and becoming depleted with such rapidity that it is possible Germantown will be left entirely without water in two or three days.
The most rigid economy is positively necessary and earnestly enjoined upon all the citizens supplied from the Germantown works.
FREDERICK GRAFF,
9 27 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

☞ DEDICATORY SERVICES OF THE BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of FRANKFORD Road and VIENNA Street, having commenced on Sabbath, they will be continued during the week. Preaching by the following clergymen:—
Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, Rev. John Chambers.
Tuesday evening, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn.
Wednesday evening, Rev. J. Walker Jackson.
Thursday evening, Rev. J. L. Withrow.
Friday evening, Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D.
Sabbath, October 2, 10:30 A. M., Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D.; 3:30 P. M., R. W. Allen, D. D., Children's Service; 7½ evening, Rev. Bishop M. Simpson. 9 26 mtus 3t*

☞ HOW TO KILL OWLS.—COMMENCE BY slowly walking around the tree where the owl is perched. In his anxiety to watch your movements he turns his head, forgetting to turn his body at the same time. The consequence is, in a short time he wrings his neck off. We get this novel recipe from J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., the well-known dealer in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. This Coal depot is one of the largest and best arranged of any in our city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon it is an unfailing evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. Call on Hancock once, and you become a regular customer. 9 9 3m4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE CIGARS.

Already in store, for sale, a complete assortment of
The Finest Imported
AND
DOMESTIC CIGARS,
Which we offer by the box as low as possible.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,
Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid
Furniture and Upholstery,
EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.
Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 wsl3trp

WANTS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE man to take the Philadelphia Agency of the Universal Life Insurance Company. This company has a good line of business in force at this agency, and is prepared to deal liberally with the right party. Application may be made to H. M. PRATT, Superintendent of Agencies, at the Company's Office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street. 9 27 2t*

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF JET NECKLACES, BRACELETS, and SETS, which will be sold at very low rates. ISAAC DIXON,
9 27 6t*] No. 120 South ELEVENTH Street.

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL, at a reasonable price, call at the extensive HEBER Dining-rooms, No. 43 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 12t

COOPER & CONARD

DRESS GOODS.

We have been diligently engaged for the past sixty days in buying Fancy and Staple FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS, Etc. Getting them mostly for Gold by the package of importers direct, we are prepared to offer great advantages to our friends and patrons.

SILK CORDED POPLINS,
PLAIN SILK POPLINS,
OTTOMAN POPLINS,
EMPRESS POPLINS,
PLAIN WOOL SERCES,
PARIS MERINOES,
HEAVY PLAID SERCES,
RICH PLAID POPLINS,
NAVY BLUE DRESS GOODS,
DARK GREENS FOR SUITS, Etc. Etc.

Giving unusual attention to the Black Goods branch, it is now worthy the examination of every prudent buyer, and consists in part of

Black Plain, Ottoman and Silk Poplins,
Black Empress from 50c. up to finest.
Black Biarritz, Albertines, Tamise,
English and French Bombazines,
Black Casimer, Black English Tamiese,
Four cases jet black and lustrous Alpacas,
Black Crapes, Kid Gloves, Collars, Shawls, Etc.

BLACK SILKS.

Prices still at the same low rates advertised some time ago. As we cannot get further supplies on same favorable terms, we must soon advance our prices. 10,000 yards 95c. to $5·00 per yard.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
HAS NOW OPEN
A large and carefully selected stock of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods,
Embracing Every Variety of DESIGN and FABRIC.
Our purchases being made ENTIRELY for CASH, we are enabled to offer special inducements to customers. 9 24 stuth4p3m

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers are prepared to supply Families, Hotels, Schools, etc., with every variety of
BLANKETS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

1870 AT THORNLEY'S, 1870

A Grand Stock of Fall Goods.

We have the pleasure of offering the most complete stock of goods in our line that has EVER been opened on
SPRING GARDEN STREET.
For Variety, for Style, for Cheapness, they stand out BOLDLY in competition with any stock offered in this city.
We are enabled to sell cheap because
OUR EXPENSES ARE LIGHT;
OUR BUSINESS LARGE,
OUR PURCHASES FOR CASH.
Our long established rules of equity by which
TIME IS SAVED,
SALES QUICK,
STOCK OFTEN TURNED.
We have opened a beautiful stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
MOST EXCELLENT BLACK SILKS,
TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Etc. Etc.
BEST KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1326 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Opened to day a half case of
French Corded Silks,
The latest shades of
BROWNS, TANS, MODES, STEELS AND BLUES, at $2·50.
Also, one case of (job lot)
STRIPED FRENCH SILKS,
WHITE STRIPE, BLACK GROUND,
BLUE STRIPE, BLACK GROUND,
GREEN STRIPE, BLACK GROUND,
GOLD STRIPE, BLACK GROUND,
BROWN STRIPE, BLACK GROUND,
SCARLET STRIPE, BLACK GROUND,
PURPLE STRIPE, BLACK GROUND,
At $1·50, worth $2.
BARGAINS IN BLACK GROS GRAINS.
A large assortment of BLACK SILKS at less than the present wholesale prices. 1t

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
9 15 thtu3m PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.
Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.
Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.
Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
AUTUMN STYLES.
JONES & TEMPLE,
HAT MANUFACTURERS,
No. 929 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now prepared to exhibit the NEW STYLES of Gentlemen's Hats for the Autumn of 1870. 9 27 5trp

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. B. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.
NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

TO RENT.

LARGE ROOM TO RENT, WITH POWER. Inquire at factory, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. 9 27 6t

NOTES OF THE WAR.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *Observer* says:—"The strange events of this week have turned Brussels into a vast hotel, and to-morrow the town will be a vast hospital. We have already here from 10,000 to 15,000 Germans, expelled from Paris. We have now also thousands of French refugees, whom the proclamation of the republic and the imminence of the siege of Paris have brought hither. We meet at every moment high dignitaries of the Court of the Tuileries, chamberlains, stewards, ladies of honor, and wives of high functionaries of the empire. To-day began the arrival of the wounded, who, in accordance with a convention concluded between Prussia, France, and Belgium, have been sent from Sedan. In this city the communal government have ordered, and private persons have prepared, 10,000 beds; and throughout the country 10,000 of the wounded have shared a generous hospitality."

MEDIATION.

The *Standard* asks Englishmen whether they really believe it to be our national duty to look on calmly while France and Germany are tearing each other's throats. Is this the result of our Liberalism? Is this how we interpret that gospel of peace which we have accepted? Is this our blessed principle of non-intervention, our glorious economy, our high Liberal humanity? Must we let the war then be fought out to the bitter end, leaving the strongest in arms to win, and to take by force whatever he desires? If not now, when is the time for interference?

THE AUTHORITATIVE OPINION OF EUROPE.

The Manchester *Guardian* says:—"If the French Government really desire the exercise of the authoritative opinion of Europe on their behalf, it must be clear that these incentives to popular passion are little calculated to promote the accomplishment of their wishes. They must have, indeed, a directly contrary effect; for exactly in proportion as their primary object of provoking agitation is attained they will render the common action of diplomacy impossible, by compelling every established Government to make its concern its own safety.

PROPOSITIONS.

Among the many proposals to arrest the march of the Prussians on Paris, the most remarkable is one signed "A French woman." The French woman begs 20,000 of her sisters in Germany to come at once to Paris, when, with 20,000 French women, they will throw themselves between the contending armies. "This," says the French woman, with some historical inaccuracy, "prevented the Greeks and Romans from killing each other." Another gentleman requests some patriot of wealth to hand him over 100,000 francs, in order to enable him to make a machine capable of destroying the whole Prussian army.

THE EMPEROR AND THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The London *Times* remarks that nearly thirty years ago the Emperor Napoleon published a comparison of the military resources of France and Prussia, which speaks highly for his discernment, but which since his downfall has been made the basis of a remarkable conclusion. He admits that the Prussian soldier may not be a more perfect specimen of the fighting man than the French soldier; but that, he adds, is not the question.

The question is, which system of organization will best produce its thousands of trained men on the sudden occurrence of an emergency, and the answer, of course, is favorable to Prussia. At present, says he, France, with all her expenditure upon her army, "would not be able to bring 200,000 men into line upon the frontiers, while upon the line of the Rhine alone 500,000 men could be collected against her in less than a fortnight." It would hardly be possible to delineate more succinctly the opening circumstances of this very war.

HYENAS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Captain Furstenberg, of the 10th Hussars, had been wounded in the battle of Gravelotte, and passed the night of the 18th to the 19th on the battle-field. Recovering consciousness, after a fainting fit, at dawn he observed some figures busying themselves about. One of them approaching him, he noticed quite plainly the sign of the Knights of St. John on his armlet. He was just about calling out to the man for aid, when his voice failed him at the view presented to his eye. The man with the St. John's cross called the other figures to a group of wounded and dead.

"Quite close to me (the deponent states) I plainly recognized a man in the garb of a field priest, and two Knights of the Order of St. John. When those men had arrived at the group they commenced cutting open the uniform of each at the breast with knives and scissors; whoever moved was choked at once by their hands; if nothing was found about their breasts they examined pockets and hands, each ring on the hands being cut off with the finger. The priest pocketed the valuables. These hyenas then approached the place where I lay; with difficulty I attempted to rise and call out for help, when one of them noticed me and bounded towards me. I called out as loudly as I was able, when two of them ran forward to stand guard. Fortunately, I felt my six-shooter at my side; I fired, and the field priest fell down wounded; the others escaped, but were overtaken by the field-watch, which happened to approach at that moment."

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The *Telegraph* argues that so long as France would not understand what had happened, it was as useless to speak of terms to her as to reason with a person in delirium. Germany could not possibly accept the monstrous argument that the Republic was to succeed the Empire without settling the Empire's debts. It is not because Paris is beautiful, nor because Strasburg talks French, nor yet because to part with French soil would be fatal to the Republic, that Germany can be summoned to stop her armies and to forego the securities demanded by her mourning citizens. But the moment the question is transferred from the wild region of sentimental ravings to that of fact and sense, as seems to be the case now in Paris, a fresh and powerful body of considerations appears, and those considerations all tend towards an honorable peace.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"France, at the present moment, offers to the world an example of the fate of a 'house divided against itself.' So deep are the animosities, so bitter are the hatreds of the Frenchmen against each other, that even when the enemy is almost at the walls of Paris, the first act of the new Government has been the dismissal of the police and other employes of their predecessors, as though this were a time still further to embarrass the domestic administration of their unhappy country. The French seem to hate and dread themselves more than they hate and dread the Prussians. If the German army were withdrawn to-morrow, and France were left to herself, can we doubt that the first act of the French would be to begin attacking each other?"

EXCITING NIGHT SCENE.

Escape of a Desperado from Jail—A Promiscuous Shooting Match.

Last Thursday night quite an excitement was created in the town of Jackson, Miss., by Polk Robinson, a notorious horse thief, breaking jail. The guard at the jail, two in number, armed with shot guns, opened the door for the purpose of allowing the prisoner to empty a pail of water. As soon as he got outside the door he dropped the pail and ran.

The guard followed and fired four shots at him, but failed to hit. A gentleman, formerly a major in the Confederate army, happened to be passing at the time and was armed with a large navy revolver. He joined in the pursuit, firing a shot at Robinson. He cried out, "They are after us."

The Major, thinking that it was one of the guard, followed by a mob, turned and saw the guard and jailer coming towards him, but mistaking them for a mob, he fired four shots, which they returned with a will. In a few moments the mistakes were found out, and as a large and excited crowd had collected, they divided up into squads and made a vigorous but fruitless search for the prisoner. No blame is attached to the jailers or guard, as they did all in their power to recapture the escaped prisoner.

At last accounts the sheriff and fifteen men were to start to Jacinto after Robinson. Although many shots were fired, yet, strange to say, no one was hurt.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Central Park" at the Arch.

The so-called "local comedy" of Lester Wallack, entitled *Central Park; or, The House with Two Doors*, which was produced at the Arch last evening, is a lively, rattling, and farcical piece which is abundantly entertaining, but which is too slight in texture for the proportions which it assumes as a five-act comedy. It would be next to impossible to give an understandable sketch of the plot, and it is a sufficient description of the play to say that the main events turn upon the fortunes and misfortunes of four individuals, two of whom are married and two who wish to be, who are set at cross purposes and entangled in misunderstandings, in which are involved all the other personages in the piece, and when in the fifth act everybody is on the verge of insanity because of the complication of mistakes which nobody understands, all the mystery is cleared up in a moment by a simple and natural explanation, and the curtain falls upon a laughing audience and a merry group of men and women on the stage.

If there is one thing more evident than another about the play, it is that the plot was never invented by Mr. Wallack; and there is certainly nothing characteristic of New York about either the characters or the incidents. The plot is apparently that of a Spanish comedy of intrigue, and we have a shrewd suspicion that all that is best in it is borrowed. Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of *The Wonder, or a Woman Keeps a Secret*, which is an adaptation of Calderon's *Before All My Lady*, Colley Cibber's *She Would and She Would Not*, and the very elegant piece adapted from the *Disdain Met with Disdain* of Moreto, which Mrs. Bowers performs under the title of *Love's Masquerade*, are examples of the style of play we refer to. Beside the internal evidences of the play itself, our suspicion that the plot is taken from the Spanish is increased by the fact that there is a comedy by Calderon entitled *The House With Two Doors*, and Mr. Wallack may very well have obtained his plot from the same source that he did his title. So far from finding fault with Mr. Wallack, or any other gentleman of taste for what appears to be an act of literary highwaymanship, we sincerely wish, as it seems to be impossible for us to get good new plays except by means of adaptations, that others would follow his example. There are hundreds of standard Spanish comedies that are far better worth transplanting to the English and American stage than the majority of the French pieces that are adapted by idealess English dramatists year after year. They have no strongly individualized characters like the best works of the standard English dramatists, but they invariably have ingenious and entertaining plots, and are almost invariably decent in idea, language, and situation, and the success of the plays above named is an assurance that they would be appreciated by the public.

Whether the particular piece upon which Mr. Wallack has labored has been improved or not by his attempts to adapt it to the locality of New York, we do not pretend to say. It is at least something out of the common routine, and however much he may indebted to some other writer, Mr. Wallack has evidently thrown in considerable of the spice of his own wit, and *Central Park*, if it lacks dignity, more than compensates for the deficiency by its laughter inspiring qualities. None of the characters call for any very extraordinary display of ability, and it is sufficient to say that they are all creditably sustained. The cast is as follows:—"Mrs. Kerr Flamberry," Mrs. Drew; "Wyndham Otis, Esq.," Mr. Barton Hill; "Mr. Kerr Flamberry," Mr. Mackay; "Mr. Myrtle," Mr. Wallis; "Harry Dunsford," Mr. McManus; "Robert Crutch," Mr. Heinple; "Flora Myrtle," Miss Price; "Bridget Tooligan," Mrs. Maeder, and "Mittens," Miss May Clare.

The piece is handsomely placed upon the stage, with new and elegant scenery by Messrs. Hawthorne and Fetters.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will personate "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in *East Lynne* this evening.

AT THE ARCH Lester Wallack's comedy of *Central Park; or, The House with Two Doors* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a musical entertainment, which will combine a variety of attractive features, will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

CARL GAERTNER'S National Conservatory orchestra will give four grand concerts at the Academy of Music during the present season and ten classical chamber soirees at the large room of the Conservatory, southeast corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. Mr. Gaertner has secured a strong combination of musicians, and these concerts will present many attractions for lovers of first-class music.

THE FORTUNES of the Chesnut Street Theatre seem to be still in a state of uncertainty. It is now asserted that the announcement that Mr. William E. Sinn had obtained it for the purpose of opening a variety theatre is without authority, as the owner of the establishment never had any intention of leasing it for any such purpose. The latest report is that Mr. E. L. Davenport will assume the management with a well-selected company. It is scarcely necessary to say that we hope sincerely this rumor is true, and with an actor of Mr. Davenport's fine talents and refined taste at the helm, that the Chesnut will be able to retrieve its evil fortunes.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.

THE STARS are attempting to imitate the moon and the moon is attempting to imitate the sun in brilliancy, but they make a miserable failure; just so with those that are attempting to imitate our $15 fall and winter suits. They are hid from view by the brilliancy of our garments, just as the sun, moon, and stars are obscured by a passing cloud. The public understand the dodge and are not to be deceived. Call at the old and Popular Clothing Hall of
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, extending from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth, north of Catharine, not only contains a handsome park, fitted with fountains, statuary, etc., but the houses on either side are finished with all the latest improvements, and are rented at about one-half what is generally demanded for similary-finished residences. The demand for these houses has been so great that all but a few have been rented. Mr. James, No. 801 Gray's Ferry Road and Mr. Leslie, No. 717 Sansom street, have charge of the properties.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

"BURNT CHILDREN DREAD THE FIRE," and hence those who have tried them loathe the dirty hair coloring preparations with which the market is deluged. But in PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, their most sanguine expectations will be realized. Gray hairs take any shade of brown or black under its operation. Sold by druggists.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, etc., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

WE have been using the Old Dominion Table Sauce, and find it just what it is represented to be—the luxury of the season. It is manufactured by S. J. Torbert, corner Arch and Water streets.

THE model Upholstery Store of Philadelphia, ALBERTSON & CO.'S, No. 1435 Chesnut street.

DIED.

BILLIN.—On the 26th instant, WILLIAM G. BILLIN, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 3915 Locust street.

EWART.—On the 24th instant, EMILY N., wife of George Ewart and daughter of Thomas A. Hillier.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2026 Vine street, on Tuesday afternoon, 27th instant, at 3 o'clock.

GRIER.—On the evening of the 25th instant, the Hon. ROBERT C. GRIER, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Funeral services will be held at his residence, No. 1428 Spruce street, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NOLEN.—On the 24th instant, ANNIE THOCKMORTON NOLEN, daughter of Thaddeus Norris, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence, No. 208 West Logan Square, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PARKER.—On the 25th instant, RACHEL, youngest daughter of William and Margaret Jane Parker, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2236 Memphis street, above York, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WILSON.—On the 25th instant, JENNIE B., daughter of Captain Thomas and the late Ellen Wilson, aged 19 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 638 Catharine street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Tenth Street Union Cemetery.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

VELVETS! VELVETS! VELVETS!

PONSON'S

GOLD EDGE LYONS VELVET.

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We offer these superb goods at less than market rates.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Bonnet's, Ponson's, Bellon's, Quillard's make. Our $2·00 Black Silks cannot be equalled.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

In all fabrics and qualities at all POPULAR PRICES.

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Our Stock of Dress Goods

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SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN FABRICS,

SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN COLORS,

SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN CLOTH PLAIDS,

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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, as a part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
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No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
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ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
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Honey Bee Cigars,
Three for a Quarter.
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Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
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"Lynchburg," "Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon," "Old Dominion."
In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
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FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
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34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 34

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HAVING REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE, we are offering superior inducements in
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades Druggets,
ETC. ETC.
At the lowest Cash Prices.
C. B. SNYDER & CO.,
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HYACINTHS, TURIPS, CROCUS, AND all other Dutch Bulbs. Our importations are opened this day.
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Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street,
[9 22 6t above Ninth.

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Opened this day a large invoice of
FRENCH GOODS,
COMPRISING
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Crystal and Gilt Tables.
We shall open on Saturday a choice variety of
Real and Imitation Bronzes.
Also, the finest assortment of
FRENCH JEWELRY
Ever imported by us.

We would advise our friends to examine these wares at once, as many of the styles are now offered in this market for the first time, it will be impossible, in consequence of the foreign war, to duplicate our selections previous to the [9 27 2trp
Christmas Holidays.
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Persons furnishing houses or stores will find it to their interest to deal with the Manufacturers direct. Our assortment of all kinds of Gas Fixtures cannot be equalled in the city, and we invite all those in want to call on
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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital.....$500,000
Assets.....$2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization.....$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, '69, $1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, 1869..... 114,696'74
$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386'84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks.....	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office.....	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security.....	32,553
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums.....	321,944
Accrued Interest.....	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission...	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums.....	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870.....	$2,783,581

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ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
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BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
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Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tathstu1mrp

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"Workday Christianity, or the Gospel in the Trades," by Alexander Clark, published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, is a series of twelve essays in which the gospel truths are illustrated by the material facts that come under the observation of the carpenter, the mason, the bricklayer, the founder, the machinist, the potter, the glassmaker, the pilot, the printer, the weaver, and the day laborer. The idea is ingeniously carried out by the author, who is evidently inspired by an earnest zeal to set forth the great ideas of Christianity in a broad and catholic spirit; and if it may be objected that the essays are rather milk for babes than strong meat for men, it is nevertheless true that they will appeal more strongly to a very large class of readers than more elaborate and profound disquisitions would do.

From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have also received the following juvenile works from the press of Lee & Shepard:—

The second series of "The Proverb Stories" consists of three prettily illustrated volumes contained in a neat box, which illustrate the following proverbs:—"A wrong confessed is half redressed;" "One good turn deserves another;" and "Actions speak louder than words."

"The Boys of Grand Pre School," by the author of "The Dodge Club," is a lively and amusing narrative of school life, which will be read with eager interest by ninety-nine boys out of a hundred.

"Charley and Eva Roberts' Home in the West" is the third volume of the "Charley Roberts Series," and those who have followed the fortunes of Charley and Eva in the previous volumes will be pleased to continue the perusal of their adventures in their Western home.

"Pinks and Blues," by Rosa Abbott, is the sixth volume of the "Rosa Abbott Series," and "The Little Maid of Oxbow," by May Mannering, is the sixth of the "Helping Hand Series." These are pleasantly-written juvenile stories that are sure of appreciative readers.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the following new publications of Harper & Brothers:—

Harper's Magazine has now been before the public for twenty years, and from the peculiar manner in which it has been conducted, it has a value as a work of reference far greater than most periodicals. A well-digested index such as has now been issued will increase the value of a full series of the half-yearly volumes of the magazine one hundred per cent., and the publishers are entitled to the thanks of literary men especially, who frequently, in hunting for articles containing valuable information, such as are scattered through the entire series of *Harper's Magazine*, are compelled to search through the tables of contents of volume after volume, when, with an index at hand, hours of valuable time could be saved. The "Index" to *Harper's Magazine* is from June, 1850, to May, 1870, and from volume I to volume XL, and as every other page is left blank, it can be continued by the purchaser for a number of years to come. A work of practical utility like this is its own recommendation, and the "Index to *Harper's Magazine*" will be a valuable addition to the book shelves of those even who do not possess complete files of the magazine, especially if they have access to one of the public libraries.

A cheap paper-cover edition of "Tom Brown at Oxford" will not want for purchasers, unless the popularity of Mr. Hughes' writings have declined most unexpectedly. This is certainly the most attractive description of life at the great English university ever written, and its frank and manly sentiments make it an eminently good as well as amusing book to place in the hands of young people.

The never-to-be-solved "Mystery of Edwin Drood" has been issued by Harper & Brothers, with all the original illustrations and with a portrait of Charles Dickens, for the small sum of twenty-five cents. This is certainly cheap enough to suit all pockets.

—Turner & Co. send us "The Life of Arthur Tappan." Published by Hurd & Houghton. This is a sketch complete in its way, but unpretentious, of the life of a good man. Mr. Tappan in a quiet way was interested in most of the great moral, political, and religious reform movements of his day, and during his long career as a successful merchant in New York his means and influence were liberally bestowed in promoting philanthropic objects of every description. The work before us has been prepared by Mr. Tappan's brother at the solicitation of many friends, and although primarily intended only for the perusal of the immediately family of the deceased, it will doubtless be read with interest by many who knew the subject of it by reputation.

"The Choice of Paris," by S. G. W. Benjamin, published by Hurd & Houghton, has also been sent us by Turner & Co. In this story Mr. Benjamin has combined the various legends connected with the Trojan war and its causes, and has filled them out into a connected narrative by drawing upon his imagination for incidents that the ancient poets have omitted to mention. For scholars such a work will have but few attractions, while the majority of readers who do not pretend to be scholars, and whose ideas about Paris and Helen and the great contest that grew out of their naughty behavior are not very definite, will be likely to welcome a work that treats the subject as a whole. "The Iliad" of Homer is but an episode, and most of the poets who have drawn their inspiration from the same source as "The blind old bard of Clio's rocky isle" have followed his example in treating particular scenes and incidents. A connected story, therefore, like that prepared by Mr. Benjamin, is likely to find appreciative readers, especially among young people, and it will be an excellent introduction to the perusal of the great works of the poets who, from Homer to William Morris, have sung of Helen's beauty and its fatal consequences.

—J. B. Skelly & Co. send us "Three Times Lost," by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer. This is a religious story for children, which is well suited for Sunday-school libraries.

THE BESIEGED CITIES.

The Sortie from Metz.

Translated from the Cologne Gazette.

At 3 in the morning of August 31 we were seated on the ground taking our coffee, and a heavy fog enveloped the neighboring heights, when suddenly a shell was fired, and fell in the rear of our bivouac. It was a signal. Towards 9 in the morning strong bodies of the enemy's troops could be seen manœvring in front of the St. Julien redoubt, and taking the direction of Saarbrucken. As the fog cleared off we saw the enemy in thick masses advancing upon the before-mentioned road to attempt to force its way through our lines. It appears that the whole army of Marshal Bazaine, now concentrated in Metz, had made this sortie in order to effect a junction with the corps of Marshal MacMahon, who was advancing from the northwest. But our troops were fully prepared for such an attack. The different heights around and about us were closely studded with batteries, and behind us stood the whole of the Landwehr in reserve. The cannonade commenced about 2:30. The French had certainly the most advantageous position, as their advance was made upon a kind of plateau, whilst we lay in the valley beneath. Shellr were bursting upon our right and left, and the fire of the infantry commenced, but the principal attack of the French was not directed upon us, but upon our left, in the direction of the 1st Corps d'Armee. The enemy continued his advance, but wheeled front. It was now night, and several villages were on fire. About 8:30 the 81st Regiment, who stood close to us, entered into action. The possession of the village of Fremy was disputed with the most determined obstinacy. Towards 9:30 the firing seemed to decrease; only here and there some very heavy musketry fire could be heard. The French had gained the ground. The place on which they had concentrated their attack was not sufficiently guarded by our troops. It thus became a question as to whether the enemy would be able to maintain the position he had gained, as during the night we were concentrating large numbers of troops upon the spot. We remained the whole night through in our former position, without closing our eyes. The next morning, at 6:30, when day broke, the battle was commenced with renewed vigor. Our men stormed the position of the enemy on all sides with loud hurrahs. The French began to yield, and this time the enemy was worsted. At 3 o'clock the enemy had, in spite of the courageous and almost despairing resistance they offered, been driven back upon all points, and the battle had now been gained by us. Thus the two days' battle was gained by us, and the last hopes of Bazaine to effect a junction with MacMahon had been disappointed.

Strasburg.

To-morrow morning (the 5th instant) the two enormous mortars will open fire. They are placed to the northwest of the fortress, not far from the village of Mittelhansborgen. Each of these mortars weighs 175 cwt., and the projectiles weigh 2 cwt. each, and have about a 15 lb. charge of powder. The effect of these guns is something astonishing, and with their aid the few bomb-proof places existing in Strasburg will soon be destroyed. This morning, on the Kehl side, where the batteries continue a heavy fire, a great success has been accomplished, for the gate leading from the town into the citadel has been completely destroyed, thus reducing to a minimum the possibility of defending or holding the town in its isolated position. Fire has again broken out fiercely just behind the ramparts. Yesterday two peasants who had made an attempt to murder one of our sentries were brought in prisoners from Honheim. It is most astonishing that a bitter feeling of animosity against us is cherished by most of the inhabitants here, and everything has been done by the French to increase ill-feeling and hatred.

Bitsche.

From the Frankfort Gazette, 7th inst.

Yesterday I again crossed the frontier, as the roaring of the cannon and the incessant roll of musketry which came from the direction of Bitsche told me something was taking place. The French, who were well acquainted with the inferior numbers of the Bavarian investing army, attempted a sortie from their earthworks yesterday, but fortunately their efforts were frustrated by the Bavarian troops. A vigorous and determined combat resulted, but the enemy was repulsed, with comparatively heavy losses. The French troops occupy a most advantageous position; they can from the heights observe every one of our movements, and secured from our observation by the subterranean communication between the two portions of the fortress, they can concentrate their troops on any given point for a sortie, remaining hidden from the view of our troops till the very last moment. To-day numerous guns have arrived, twelve guns from Gemersheim and a number of mortars with suitable ammunition, and more will arrive to-morrow or next day, when it is supposed that the investing army will be completed, and the steady and systematic bombardment commence.

Toul.

From the Cologne Gazette.

An immense amount of trouble and difficulty was experienced in bringing the heavy guns here over the different high roads; but they are now in position and to-morrow the bombardment will commence. It is earnestly hoped that this small fortress, which contains only 2000 Gardes Mobiles and about 1000 regulars, will very soon surrender, as the possession of the fortress is of the utmost importance to us, so as to open the line of rail to Chalons-sur-Marne, the key point of which is Toul. The insecurity of the roads is daily increasing, and small bands of armed men are making raids all over the country. Orders have therefore been given that all convoys shall be sent under escort of a sufficient number of troops.

—Of the Berlin police force no fewer than twenty-four subordinate officials were under obligation to serve in the "Landwehr."

—The Paris *Liberte* of the 9th inst. contained a letter from J. d'Armas Cespedes, assuring France of the sympathy of the Cuban republic.

—A non-commissioned Prussian officer who was detailed to stay at the depot of his regiment made three applications to be detailed for active duty, all of which being unsuccessfull, he shot himself in a fit of despair.

—A soldier belonging to a light cavalry regiment from the Bavarian town of Kempton said to his sweetheart at parting, "Mina, mine! if the French ever get here, you may know by that that I and my comrades are all dead!"

A TIN WEDDING.

The "Heifer Calf Party" at Wellesley, on the 4th of July last, participating in the ceremony of naming a Jersey heifer, born July 4, 1869, which created so much amusement and was the topic of so much conversation, has been followed by another gathering in the same locality—this time of about three hundred and fifty ladies and gentleman, invited to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the marriage of the host and hostess—Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson Baker.

The invitation to this party was a sheet of tin 7x9 inches, on one side of which was a photograph 6x8 inches, representing Mr. Baker standing in front of the chapel on his grounds (the Ridge Hill Farms), touching with his right hand a large black waiter on which appeared, in white letters—"Mr. and Mrs.," his left hand rested on a printed card measuring, in the photograph, 2½x1 inch, his fore-finger carelessly pointing to the following legend thereon:—

—— —— —— Request the presence of —— —— —— at Ridge Hill Farms, Wellesley, September 20, 1870, to participate in celebrating the Tinth anniversary of their marriage. R. S. V. P.

Epithalamia by mail.

In the picture Mrs. Baker appeared seated behind this card, and their only child, Eddie, in a little wagon, to which was harnessed a pair of trained goats. A stuffed rabbit, Frenchly dressed with a frilled collar, etc., etc., and playing on a violin, a stuffed antelope, and various other things or this kind, filled up the picture, while the open door of the chapel afforded an interior view of the same. On the reverse side of the tin sheet was printed the following "directions:"—

Get Ridge Hill Farms' Excursion Tickets at the Boston Station of the Boston and Albany R. R. Take the 1:30 P. M. train from Boston. In the rear cars, *en route*, a sandwich lunch will be served.

Conveyance will be at Wellesley R. R. Station. On arrival at Ridge Hill Farms, guests will march with the Tin Band—composed of such as may have Tin Instruments—to the Reception at the Chapel in the Grove.

Return by train leaving Wellesley at 7:22 P. M.

In the preparation of these unique tin invitations the services of eight persons were employed, and many of the fortunate recipients have been besieged by their friends for a loan of them for inspection.

As arranged, the four rear cars of the 1:30 P. M. train of September 20, especially reserved for this occasion, were filled with the merry guests. Ham and tongue sandwiches were served in these cars *en route*, each enveloped in white tissue paper and again in tin foil; coffee and *bouillon*, or beef tea, was presented in tin cups, accompanied by small, hard and crisp Ridge Hill Farm pickles, etc., in tin plates.

The decorations and quaint and comical devices on the road from the railroad station, on the grounds, and in the buildings, were numerous and witty, as the hearty laughs thereat attested.

About half way from the station to the house a large sheet of tin, some two by three feet, was suspended over the road called Grove street, on which was inscribed—

"This farm—20 acres—added to Ridge Hill Farm, Sept. 15, '70. No more farms wanted, having other use for spare tin."

Opposite Mr. Baker's "Chamberlain Farm" a tin man, life size, was balanced on a tree, continually bowing to the guests as they passed. On the "Woodside Lawn" stood a tin man, with eye-glass, pointing over "Chapel Green" to the chapel, with the letters soldered on a bent wire, "*There they R!*"

The "Gallery Olympic, for the Development of Art and Muscle," a building ninety feet long, was filled with engravings, paintings, etc., from Pompeu and elsewhere.

The Pavilion was decorated with folds of pink, white, and blue lace, birds suspended from the roof, and the Ridge Hill Farm's trade-mark (from Raphael's First Harvest Day), a swan in a boat on wheels, driving a turtle.

Pompey's pillar proved to be a small 15th amendment, holding an immense pipe on his shoulders.

The Mysterious Chamber caused many laughs, as did the lunch room with all sorts of cakes, creams, pickles, meats, fruits, etc., etc., which proved to be only deceptions; the tin cups and goblets were so mysteriously contrived that the water and wine (beet water) disappeared before one could get them to their lips.

The company were all accommodated with seats at the bountifully spread tables in the large pavilion. These were ornamented with a large tin rooster (*fac similie* of those who delight the editors of the Boston *Post*), his spur pointing to a goodly sized dish, letters soldered on a wire reaching from his bill to his spur said "My chicken salad—try it!" Over a large dish of escolloped oysters was suspended, in mid-air, a fine specimen of the cod fish aristocracy marked, "Yours repectively, TOM COD, Massachusetts. O FISH!" A large ship of flowers, cornucopias, anchors, and harps of the same were tastefully arranged at different parts of the tables; there was also a tin tree, eight feet in hight, covered with sugar "kisses" suspended by tin stems, Mr. B. asked as a favor, that the gentlemen would allow him to give each lady present a kiss; no one objecting, and the ladies being willing, each received a kiss in the mouth, but it was found that each had a mouthful of cotton wool, covered with tin foil and sugar.

Some of the cakes were placed between strips of tin which were frosted over with sugar, and thus many tested their teeth on bits of tin instead of solid saccharine substances, as they expected. Various other similar devices and curious contrivances to promote jollity and induce a taste for tinware were found, and fully appreciated.

Columns would not suffice to hold an account of the sayings and doings on this memorable occasion. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves. The day was a beautiful one, seemingly made for the host's especial benefit. According to the programme, as 7 o'clock was reached, ample preparations were made for transportation to the returning cars, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, many parting complimentary words were spoken, and soon the long train appeared, was filled and rolled onward out of sight towards the city. Thus ended another of the unique entertainments furnished his friends by the proprietor of the Ridge Hill Farms.—*Boston Journal, Sept.* 24.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Superb Double and Single Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Snowdrops, Iris, Ranunculus, Anemones, and other Flower Roots; extra strong and sound Bulbs, direct importation, selected expressly for my sales, the largest and finest assortment in the city. Prices moderate.

Send for my new Illustrated Catalogues, which may be had gratis.

Also Bulb Glasses, Crocus and Fancy Flower Pots of various patterns.

GARDENERS AND DEALERS SUPPLIED.

HENRY A. DREER,

9 24 stuwsttuth6t No. 714 CHESNUT STREET.

COAL.

$5·50.

LARGE NUT

White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S

COAL DEPOT,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,

9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH

COAL.

FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.

2240 LBS. TO THE TON.

Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.

Depot—No. 935 NORTH FRONT STREET.

TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m

ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELivered, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

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Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

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G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

GREAT REDUCTION.—A FEW VERY SUPERIOR WATCHES made to order. Warranted equal to the Jurgensen, in every respect.

9 22 6t* ISAAC DIXON, No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S

PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

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This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "

The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.

TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
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Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

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OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstuff

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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 5

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 13 61t

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UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,

9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,

Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday September 28, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, September 27.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 1, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 30, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH and SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

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DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

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SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M.

City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 4, at 1 P. M.

City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.

City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Va. and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

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No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. POLLER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 9 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
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1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

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1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

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THE FIRST NAPOLEON.

The Campaign of 1814.

It may be interesting at the present crisis of the affairs of France to turn to the pages of Jomini for a clear description of the manœuvres by which Napoleon, in 1814, resisted the allied armies in their march on Paris. Such a description will be easily intelligible by the help of any of the numerous maps of the seat of the pending war which are published in the newspapers. At the outset of the campaign Blucher passed the Rhine near Mayence, and advanced on Nancy. Wittgenstein passed the Rhine at Brisah, and crossed the Vosges mountains. Schwartzenberg, with the grand allied army, entered France on the side of Switzerland. The various corps of the French army, yielding to the enormous superiority of the enemy, concentrated towards Chalons. The campaign opened with a battle at Brienne, about midway between Troyes and Joinville, in which Napoleon was defeated, so that ill-success at the beginning combined with numerical inferiority to depress his troops. After this battle, if the allies had followed in mass the road to Paris by Troyes, they might have reached the gates of the capital. This was the opinion of the Emperor Alexander, but the allied Generals wished to manœuvre. Schwartzenberg, with the grand army, crossed the Aube, and marched with slow and uncertain steps on Troyes to act in the basin of the Seine. Blucher was to operate in the valley of the Marne by Epernay, Dormans, Chateau-Thierry, and La Ferte-sous-Jouarre. The desire of preceding his colleague to Paris drew him into a series of false movements, of which Napoleon immediately resolved to take advantage. He left Troyes on the 6th of February, and passed the Seine at Nogent on the 7th. Blucher continued to extend himself along the Marne, threatening Meaux. Napoleon left twenty thousand men with Oudinot and Victor to defend the course of the Seine, and the roads from Troyes to Paris, against the grand allied army, and with the remaining twenty-five thousand marched from Nogent to Sezaine. A Russian division posted at Champ-Aubert was first attacked and destroyed. The position thus gained cut Blucher's army in two. The corps of Sacken and York were defeated at Montmirail, and Blucher himself was defeated at Vaux-Champs. "The Prussian Marshal, distinguished for his operations in Silesia and Saxony, seemed blinded by hatred and presumption." Blucher retired after defeat on Chalons, where he was joined by the corps of Sacken and York, who had made a long detour by Rheims. His army was weakened by the loss of twenty thousand men, but a reinforcement received at Chalons restored its strength. Notwithstanding this, the disorder in his army was so great that if Napoleon had pushed it warmly he would have annihilated it. But the danger of the capital called him in another direction. "This was unfortunate, for in war, as in smithery, it is necessary to strike while the iron is hot." While Napoleon was thus occupied on the Marne, Paris was threatened on the side of the Seine. The marshals whom he had left on the roads from Troyes to Paris were too weak to arrest the grand army of the allies if it acted together and with vigor; but Schwartzenburg was tied down by the instructions of his Cabinet, which had ordered him not to pass the Seine. All military dispositions were made subordinate to the political thermometer of the Congress of Chatillon. Nevertheless the grand army of the allies made such progress as filled Paris with alarm. Oudinot and Victor had fallen back from Nogent by Nangis on Guignes. Courier after courier entreated Napoleon to come to the assistance of his capital. He was now ready to do so, as Blucher's army, thrown back on Chalons, gave him no more inquietude. He left Marmont with ten thousand men at Etoges to observe Blucher, and with his Guard he quitted Montmirail, and marched on Guignes. Convinced that it was only by extreme activity that he could compensate for his inferiority in numbers, he attacked the allied army successfully at Nangis and Montereau. These attacks discouraged the allies, and Schwartzenberg retired on Troyes, soliciting Blucher to fly to his assistance. Napoleon passed the Seine at Montereau, and marched on Troyes. The grand army of the allies concentrated at Troyes occupied both banks of the Seine. Blucher, coming from Chalons by Arcis, was at Mery, and in immediate connection with Schwartzenberg. Napoleon expected that the allies would profit by the union of such large forces to offer him a decisive battle. He was resolved to accept it; but to his astonishment they continued their retreat.

This result had been attained on the 22d February by the employment of 170,000 allied troops against 70,000 French troops. These successes made Napoleon hope that a national movement would expel the invader from French territory. But his expectation was disappointed. Meantime the Emperor Alexander desired that the war might be conducted in a more military manner. It was therefore decided that the grand army should remain on the defensive, while Blucher should operate with 100,000 men in the valley of the Marne. Accordingly the Prussian Marshal pushed back the corps of Mortier and Marmont as far as Meaux, but here his progress was arrested by the appearance of Napoleon in his rear. The grand army having retired beyond Troyes, Napoleon marched thence by Arcis and Sezaine to Epernay, and thence to La Ferte-sous-Jouarre on the Marne. Blucher now saw the necessity of retreat, but this was no easy matter. Napoleon was in a position to intercept the road to Chalons and Rheims. The only road which remained open was that to Soissons. Napoleon had now strong hopes of destroying Blucher's army, which, having no permanent bridge over the Aisne, would be thrown on that river and exposed to ruin. Unfortunately the garrison of Soissons was commanded by a weak officer, who was intimidated into capitulating to the allies at the moment when Napoleon's guns were heard. Blucher, fortunate in escaping this imminent peril, passed the Aisne in the night of the 3d of March, and established himself on the right bank of this river, between Soissons and Craone. The loss of Soissons deranged Napoleon's plan, but he determined to continue to manœuvre against the enemy's left, with the hope of cutting him off from Laon, and of throwing him into the angle formed by the Aisne and Oise. The battle of Craone followed. It was a barren victory for the French, as they lost as many men as the allies, and could not nearly so well spare them. Blucher now assembled all his army at Laon, and it numbered 100,000 men. Napoleon, says Jomini, had only 35,000. "But we were in a situation not to count our enemies." If Napoleon did not attack, the allies would take the initiative. The battle of Laon lasted a whole day without any decisive result. In the night Blucher surprised Marmont's corps of Napoleon's army, and took from it 2500 prisoners and forty guns. Nevertheless, Napoleon vainly persevered next day in trying to make an impression on the allies. He then fell back on Soissons, and repassed the Aisne. Success was now absolutely necessary to remove the bad impression of the retreat from Laon, and fortune, or rather the fault of a Russian General, furnished an occasion. Count St. Priest, commanding a new corps of twelve thousand men, placed himself at Rhiems between the grand army of the allies and that of Blucher. Napoleon saw that it would be easy to defeat this corps alone, and he put himself in march on Rheims, leaving Mortier with 12,000 men at Soissons. St. Priest's corps was routed, and himself killed. Napoleon remained three days at Rheims to give some repose to his troops before carrying them on the Aube and Seine, where the grand army of the allies had taken the offensive. Schwartzenberg had returned to Troyes, and remained there ten days waiting for intelligence from Blucher. The news of Napoleon's repulse from Laon excited his ardor, and he determined to advance. But he did this with the greatest caution. He pushed back Macdonald as far as Maison Rouge, between Provins and Nangis; but here he heard of Napoleon's approach, and gave himself up to his habitual perplexities and alarms about his flanks and rear. His renewed retreat tempted Napoleon to pursue without even waiting for the whole of his small available force.

The battle of Arcis-sur-Aube, which followed on the 20th of March, may be regarded as the turning-point of this wonderful campaign. The Emperor Alexander began to be wearied of these indecisive movements, and he declared in council that they must unite with Blucher and act in a single mass on Paris. In accordance with the resolution of this council the allied army concentrated itself on Arcis, and attacked the French army which was then on both sides of the Aube. The bridges on this river were only held by the personal exertions of Napoleon, whose left wing would have been lost if the allies could have severed his communications. During the night Napoleon was considerably reinforced, and, thinking that Schwartzenberg had fought only to cover his retreat, he proposed to pursue the allies in the morning. But the allies, instead of retiring, had united all their forces and prepared for battle. To accept this battle with a great disparity of force, in a vast plain, with a miry river in the rear, would have exposed Napoleon's last resources to destruction. Imperious necessity imposed a retreat, which was facilitated by the cautious advance of the allies, who had expected to be themselves attacked. The historian now explains the reasons which induced Napoleon to throw himself on the communications of the allies. Only extreme measures could afford him a chance of safety. The fate of France depended on him alone, and no place was of importance except made so by his presence. To make peace and save the Empire, it was necessary to replant the French eagles on the Rhine. He resolved, therefore, to throw himself by St. Dizier towards the Upper Meuse. He there expected strong reinforcements from the garrisons of Lorraine and Alsace, and by raising the departments which had been overrun by the enemy he would threaten the line of operations of the grand army. By thus compelling the enemy to retrace his steps, he would draw him on ground favorable for his own strategic operations. He would leave Paris exposed, but this was of little importance to Napoleon, whose capital was at his own headquarters. Accordingly, Napoleon marched from Arcis-sur-Aube by Vitry to St. Dizier, which he reached on the 23d of March. Schwartzenberg, instead of retreating towards Troyes, as was expected, crossed the Aube and advanced towards Vitry, to follow Napoleon and connect himself with Blucher. The Prussian Marshal, unable to believe that he had gained a victory at Laon, and intimidated by the defeat of St. Priest's corps, had remained inactive for ten days behind the Aisne. He then detached a strong force of cavalry to Rheims and himself advanced towards Soissons. Hereupon Marmont and Mortier united their small forces at Fismes, which is on the Aisne, about midway between Rheims and Soissons. "Thus," says Jomini, "the two grand armies of the enemy, instead of pursuing diverging lines, concentrated their forces towards a single line at the very moment that Napoleon's two little armies separated from each other." The two French Marshals marched from Fismes southwest to Fere-en-Tardenois, and it is said that Napoleon's order to join him at Vitry did not reach them until they arrived at this latter place. It was then impossible for them to march between the two converging armies of the allies to join Napoleon, and after unsuccessfully attempting such a march they were necessarily thrown back on Paris. We may roughly describe the position by saying that Blucher and Schwartzenberg were approaching one another from north and south while Napoleon and his two marshals were separating from one another by marching, the former to the east and the latter to the west. Napoleon's plan had become known to the allies by an intercepted courier, and the Emperor Alexander proposed to a conference of generals the question whether it was more advisable to advance on Paris without troubling themselves about Napoleon's move on Lorraine, or whether the allies should fall back on the Rhine. All agreed that the first was the preferable course. The resolution was communicated to Blucher, and the two armies, now in full communication, prepared to march on Paris by the roads from Vitry to Sezaine, and from Chalons to Montmirail. A strong force of cavalry belonging to Blucher's army marched from Vitry on St. Dizier to cover these movements, and make Napoleon believe he was followed by the whole army of Schwartzenberg. Napoleon had been at Doulevent for twenty-four hours, in painful uncertainty, when an enemy's force was seen approaching from Dizier. The French cavalry immediately attacked this enemy and drove him on Barle-Duc and St. Mihiel. "What was Napoleon's astonishment when he learned from the prisoners that it was the army of Blucher that he had before him!" He stopped at St. Dizier, and on the 27th made a forced reconnoissance on Vitry. The two marshals had marched in his support from Fere-en-Tardenois to Chateau-Thierry on the Marne, and thence to Frere-Champenoise, on the road to Vitry. Here they were overpowered by superior numbers, defeated, and forced back on Paris. Napoleon hereupon concentrated his own troops on Troyes, and hurried in person along the Seine towards the capital. The very last offensive movement which he performed before he determined to march on Paris was an advance of cavalry, which put his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, to flight. Near Fontainebleau Napoleon met the cavalry of Mortier's corps. "The army of the marshals was following close at hand. Paris then had fallen." The Marshals, after defending the heights of Belleville and Montmartre until 4 P. M. on the 29th of March, surrendered Paris, and withdrew their troops in the night towards Fontainebleau, where they met Napoleon. His abdication took place on the 6th of April. He had quitted Paris on the 25th of January to begin a campaign which Jomini regarded, with those of 1805 and 1809, as "the most memorable and scientific of modern times."

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Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE; and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS K. WALKER, Trustees for JOSEPH BURD and family, under the 11th and 19th clauses of the will of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 27, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL,
9 19 mwf5t Auditor.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.
A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE,

A Third Street Business House Destroyed—Loss, $50,000.

Shortly after 4 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from Third and Race streets, and on being given to the firemen the various companies were quickly on the ground and in service. Although their services proved of no avail, as far as the building itself was concerned, they succeeded in saving a vast amount of valuable property in the neighborhood. When first discovered, smoke was seen issuing from the upper stories of a building situated in the rear of No. 219 North Third street. Being difficult of access, the entrance to it being a narrow passage-way, the firemen could not readily get at it. The contents being of an inflammable nature, the flames spread rapidly upwards and downwards, and in a remarkably short time the whole structure was wrapped in flames.

There being many valuable properties adjoining, the firemen turned their attention to them, and notwithstanding that they fought the flames desperately, the building in front took fire, and the contents being of the same combustible character as that of the back structure the whole upper portion of it was destroyed. The fire burned stubbornly for three hours, and as a matter of course, immense quantities of water were required, and in this necessary flooding the contents of adjoining stores were more or less damaged. Of the front building the third and fourth floors were burned out, and the material on the first and fourth floors was so seriously injured that it will bring little or no value. The rear structure was entirely destroyed and nothing remains this morning but a remnant of the walls.

The building on Third street was occupied on the first and second floors by R. N. Pratt, leather dealer, and on the third and fourth floors by F. Shoettle, paper box manufacturer. The rear building was likewise occupied by these parties, Mr. Pratt using the basement, first, second, and fifth floors, and Mr. Shoettle the third and fourth floors. Their stock will prove a total loss. Mr. Pratt's insurance is for $20,000, and is divided among the People's Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, Home, of New Haven, Yonkers, of New York, and the Spring Garden and Reliance of this city. This will cover the loss. Mr. Schoettle's insurance is $10,000, and will cover his loss. The buildings belonged to Bernard F. Huisemann, and are insured, but not fully, in the Fire Association.

So rapidly did the flames communicate from the rear to the front structure, that Thomas Blair, a workman, who slept in the Third street building, was compelled to make his exit by means of the water-spout.

Nos. 215 and 217 Third street were occupied on the lower floors by Wanner, Kline & Co., dealers in glassware. This firm sustains some loss by water. A small structure in the rear took fire and was consumed. The insurance of this firm is $39,000, and is in the Delaware Mutual, Reliance, North America, Anthracite, and Fame companies. The upper stories were used as a boot and shoe establishment by John I. Slate, who suffers considerably from water. His loss, however, is fully covered in the Hide and Leather, Royal, North British, North America of Hartford, and City of New York Companies. The building belonged to John C. Wanner and is insured in the Fire Association.

No. 221 was occupied by Hershey & Schwenk, grocers. Here the Insurance Patrol rendered great service, but still some loss was sustained by the the packages resting on the floor. The loss is covered in the Niagara and Spring Garden Companies. The building was insured in the Fire Association.

On the north of the building in which the fire originated is a thoroughfare known as Danneker's avenue. In the rear of the burning building were four dwellings, the roofs and front walls of which were completely demolished by the falling walls. No. 9 was occupied by Caspar Prentzell; No. 11 by John DeBarr; No. 13 by William Blaich; and No. 15 by Samuel King.

The origin of the fire is at present involved in mystery, and is being investigated by Fire Marshal Blackburn.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Second District—The Declination of Theodore Cuyler, Esq.

The fact that Theodore Cuyler, Esq., would decline the nomination conferred upon him by the Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District has been known for many days past, but for reasons of his own he has refused to allow the matter to be made public. He, however, has now furnished his letter of declination, which he handed to E. W. Powers, President of the Convention, on the 8th instant. It is as follows:—

NO. 704 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1870.
—E. W. POWERS, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I desire through you, as its presiding officer, to express to the Convention, which has honored me by nominating me as a candidate for Congress in the Second District, my thanks for this distinguished mark of their confidence and respect.

I would cheerfully make any sacrifice, which was merely personal to myself, to accept a nomination made as this has been, not only without solicitation on my part, but without the knowledge that my name was before the Convention; but I am constrained, by professional duties and engagements affecting the rights and interests of others, and from which I cannot honorably release myself, to devote my whole time for a period extending through several years to the practice of my profession. I so expressed myself at once to the committee which communicated with me on behalf of the Convention, and I have been compelled, after mature deliberation, to adhere to this conclusion.

I trust that some other gentleman may be readily found whose name will command the confidence and insure the support of the citizens of this district, and that I may have the great pleasure of mingling my congratulations with yours upon the election on the second Tuesday of October. I pledge myself to give your nominee a most earnest and hearty support.

Very respectfully and truly yours, THEO. CUYLER.

JOTTINGS.—To-day is a parting reminder of the most remarkable hot season of the century.

—The days and nights are now of equal length.

—The night schools of this city will soon open.

—The tree frogs are becoming numerous on the State House pavement.

—The trial of Hanlon for the murder of little Mary Mohrman will take place next month.

—The Kelley meeting at Thirty-seventh and Market streets was a large and enthusiastic one.

—Quite a number of improvements have been made in Germantown during the past few weeks.

—The public is anxious to know the census of Philadelphia. When will Marshal Gregory give the statistics?

—It is reported that Judge McKennan will on Wednesday appoint watchers—one from each party—to provide against fraud at the coming election.

—It is rumored that Jacob Sinex, of Wilmington, Del., has made an assignment to Joseph H. Livingston, of this city, for the benefit of his creditors.

—Some of the streets in the northeastern section of the city have not been visited by the contractor this year.

—Mayor Fox has been furnished with affidavits in relation to the alleged escape of James Reilly from the Sixth District Station-house. They, of course, exonerate the policemen.

—The Young Men's Christian Association displayed great activity during the summer months in the organizing and conducting open air services, of which twenty-five have been held in various parts of the city.

AN ADDRESS IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Next Monday evening, October 4, in Horticultural Hall, an address will be delivered by Mr. James J. Barclay, commemorative of the virtues and services of Abraham B. Hutton, the late Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This address will be of interest to all who have the education of the mute at heart, or who in any way knew the late and beloved principal.

No more suitable person could have been selected for the task of delivering the address than Mr. Barclay, who for many years has been deeply interested in all appertaining to the institution. As a member of the board, he had intimate relations with Mr. Hutton, and well knew his value. Tickets admitting one gentleman and two ladies can be obtained at the office of the Board of School Control, Sixth and Adelphi streets, at the office of the House of Refuge, No. 103 N. Seventh street, and at the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The deaf mutes will be present at the lecture, which by the articulate method many of them will be able to understand.

JUDGMENTS AND MORTGAGES.—In 1868 the Legislature, in view of the difficulty which was encountered in borrowing money at 6 per cent. in competition with the United States bonds—which were free of tax and producing a much larger interest—passed a law exempting mortgages and judgments not given by corporations from all taxation except that by the State. The county of Lancaster, accordingly, in obedience to the law, levied no tax last year on judgments and mortgages; the city of Lancaster, however, construed the law as applying only to mortgages and judgments for purchase money, and therefore insisted on taxing all other judgments and mortgages. The question has been brought to a legal test before the courts of that county, and it has been decided that judgments and mortgages of no kind are liable for taxation, whether held as security for purchase money or by parties at second hand as a safe investment for their spare capital. This decision will be read with great interest in all parts of the State, especially in this city, and will have a tendency to induce men of means to invest more largely in this class of securities.

THE GERMANTOWN WATER SUPPLY.—We would call the attention of our readers, especially those who are residents of Germantown, to the alarming low stage of the water in the pool supplying that section of the city. The water is now eleven feet below its normal level, and the pool does not now contain more than two or three days' supply, at most. Unless it shall rain heavily, the place must inevitably be without water before the end of the week, as there is no means of rendering assistance from the other works. We would urge strict economy on the citizens of Germantown, or disaster will be the consequence.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Thirteenth Annual Session of the North Philadelphia Baptist Association—The Opening Sermon—Interesting Proceedings.

The thirteenth annual session of the North Philadelphia Association of Baptist churches was commenced this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, in the Nicetown Baptist Church, Nicetown. There was a large attendance of both ladies and gentlemen present.

The proceedings were opened with the announcement of the hymn,

"Jesus, and shall it ever be,
A mortal man ashamed of Thee?"

which was sung by the congregation. The second chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews was read; after which prayer was offered by Dr. Howard Malcom. After the singing of another hymn the Rev. O. P. Eaches, alternate, in the absence of Rev. J. C. Wynn, delivered the opening sermon.

The reverend gentleman took as his text parts of the 8th and 9th verses of the second chapter of Hebrews, beginning, "Thou hast put all things into subjection under his feet." The following is an abstract of the sermon:—

These verses give us three leading thoughts, the first of which is the pointing out of the original destination of the race, the eventual putting under. The second point shown is the fact that this putting under is future. We do not now find all things put under his feet, but we shall hereafter.

The curse is on manhood, on womanhood, on nature. We witnessed a few days ago the uncrowning of a man, when a nation as by one voice was subservient to the dethronement of a man high in authority, but this is only the shadow of the dethronement of sin. In Boston last year one man in every fifteen or twenty saw the inside of a dungeon. Is not this a proof of the depravity of man? The prophet's gaze is needed to show us that all things are not put under man. Our own disquiet feelings will show us that.

In the third place the man of God looks up and sees the divine man Jesus crowned with glory and honor. All things are put under His feet. The crown is put upon His head and on the head of all humanity through Him. All things in nature affirm this fact, that all things are put under Him. The brute creation were subjec to His mastership. The prince of this would was himself cast out by His power. And in modern times Sadowa and Sedan will go to prove His sovereignty. The chassepot and the needle-gun will only prove His glory.

Another thing is the fact that the human nature of Christ is raised. We know by experience how low the nature of man can sink, but we can only know through Him how high it can be raised. He took part in human nature. He is a brother in Jesus still. The Godhead came down to humanity in order that humanity, through Him, might be taken up to the Godhead. This thought is insisted upon all through the epistle. He brings all things near to God through His person.

It is in Jesus that all things which were originally promised to man are fulfilled. We are no longer outside of Christ but in Christ. We realize the expression which Paul used over and over again, "in Christ Jesus." We should not forget what Jesus himself never forgot, that we are one in Him. He enters into a divine oneness with every one of His children.

The idea is carried out all through the Scriptures. We are said to be buried not like Christ but with Christ. The Scottish woman in the reign of one of the English kings, when persecuted, and asked what she thought of Jesus now, got hold of this idea. She said, "I think I see Him suffering through one of his members."

He was made in the flesh; He was made a little lower than the angels, but He has now been raised higher than any angel. We dare not, therefore, sing "I want to be an angel." We want to be saints of God. The saints of God shall judge the angels. The key-note of the Christian song should be "I want to be to Jesus."

This hope of being in Jesus is the only hope to uphold us in many trials of life. It takes away our burdens, raises us to His level, and makes us hope again. Only through it can we say, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

This union is formed only by faith. It is not by churchly or priestly manufacture that this union can be formed. Some say it is by baptismal regeneration, by forms and ceremonies. But the Scripture is simple and does away with all these, it is by faith only.

It is by it only that we are raised. The Jewish Rabbis in Cincinnati lately enunciated this doctrine, that men should be elevated together by means of science. This cannot be. We can only be raised through the light that is in Christ Jesus.

The *Radical*, the organ of the free thinkers, said recently we must get rid of Jesus, we must get rid of all these religious superstitions before we can be better. But if Jesus were thus gotten rid of would we be better? We all know what the effect would be.

We need, brethren, to look at the ascending Saviour before we can do anything, and then it is ours to go out and declare to our fellow-men that it is only in Him that they can be raised.

If there is one soul here to-day who is out of Jesus, I would hold Jesus up to him as his only hope. There is a beautiful hope held out to us that when He shall appear we shall be like Him. We know not how it shall be, but we know that it shall be, and in that hope we live.

After the delivery of the sermon the Rev. Mr. Eaches closed the devotional exercises with a short prayer.

The business of the association was then proceeded with, the meeting being called to order by Rev. A. H. Young, the Moderator of the last session.

A collection was then taken up to defray the incidental expenses of the meeting.

An election for a Moderator, Clerk, and Treasurer was entered into, a recess of ten minutes being taken to give an opportunity to the delegates to deposit their votes. On announcement it was found that Rev. T. C. Trotter had been elected Clerk, and Rev. J. H. O'Harra Treasurer, there being but three votes cast for other parties. It was found that there had been no election of a Moderator by a majority, Rev. Isaac Cole and Rev. J. B. Hutchinson having the highest number of votes. Another ballot was then taken upon these two. It was then found that Mr. Cole had been elected by a vote of 63 to 9.

Mr. Hutchinson previous to the election had asked the association not to vote for him.

Rev. Mr. Cole, on taking the chair, was welcomed by the retiring moderator, and made a short address of thanks for the honor.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises, through their chairman, Rev. Thos. Malcom, reported in part as follows: That the hours of meeting be 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7 P. M., and adjourn at 12 M. and 4 P. M.; that prayer meetings be held from 8 to 9 A. M. They also recommend that Rev. Charles R. Hendrickson, D. D., of San Francisco, California, preach this evening. The report was received and adopted.

The hour of adjournment of the morning session having arrived, the association adjourned until 2 P. M., the benediction being pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hendrickson.

The assembly then partook of a substantial repast, prepared by the members of the Nicetown Church, in the lecture room building immediately in the rear of the church.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following are the sales of stocks and real estate by M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, at noon to-day, at the Exchange:—

100 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co..	76c.
$39 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip.	75c.
43 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	$122·25
5 shares Western National Bank	67·12
10 shares Western National Bank	67·25
23 shares Pennsylvania Central Railroad	59 50
2 shares Pennsylvania Central Railroad	59·25
4 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	48·50
$1000 bond, city of Trenton, New Jersey	91pc.
$500 7 per cent. Bonds second mortgage Pennsylvania Salt Manuf. Co.	86pc.
$500 6 per cent. Western Pennsylvania Railroad	90pc.
10 shares Union Banking Co.	$105
2 shares Southwark National Bank	163·25
22 shares Central Transportation Co.	51 50
27 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.	19 87
14 shares Consolidation National Bank	47
5 shares Elmira and Williamsport Railroad	29
1 share Point Breeze Park	75
$1000 Connecting Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	83¼
$2000 Connecting Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	82
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	59
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	8·50
REAL ESTATE, etc., of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company....No. 1, $100,000; No. 2, $60; No. 3, $25; No. 4, $10.	
TENTH (south), No. 414, brick dwelling	$2900
PINE, No. 506, residence and coach house, 36 by 196 feet	$15,000
TWENTY-THIRD (north), Nos. 234, 236, and 238, buildings, steam engines, and boilers; lot 147 feet front, 215 feet deep	$30,000
ANN Street and CHURCH Lane, country place, 1¼ acres	$2050
THIRTEENTH (north), No. 1702 and 1704, modern residence	$9700
FRANKLIN, Nos. 2120, and 2122	$2530 each
ALBION and TOWER, S. E. cor., building lot	$4000

THE BROTHERTON BROTHERS.—George and Louis Brotherton, sentenced in San Francisco, California, on Saturday last, to fourteen years' imprisonment for forgery, are well known in this city, growing out of their connection with forgeries on the Corn Exchange Bank, and the State Bank of Camden. Their trial and conviction in San Francisco arose out of the passage of an altered check for $18,500 on Hickox & Spear, brokers. The check had been drawn for $37·75 by Treadwell & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, and the figures had been removed by means of acid, the paper sized over the erasure by rice water, the larger sums being then so skillfully written as to prevent detection. A confederate of the Brothertons, calling himself Edward T. Howard, obtained and passed the check, and he denied the agency of the Brothertons, but the jury were satisfied of their guilt.

FALSE REGISTRATION.

One of the Democratic Repeaters Captured—A Policeman Implicated.

Thomas Hardy had a hearing at 1 o'clock this afternoon before U. S. Commissioner Biddle, on the charge of false registration under the act of May 31, 1870, which provides as follows:—

"Sec 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any registration of voters for an election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and register or attempt to register in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently registered, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do; or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right; or compel or induce, by any of such means, or other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same; or knowingly and willingly receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act the omission of which is hereby made a crime, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor, as provided in section 19 of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified: *Provided*, That every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory, for any State or other election at which said representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, territorial, or municipal election." 3

Captain Alex. McCuen sworn:—I am one of the Commissioners who has charge of the extra assessment books returned by the canvassers; the books I have are those representing the Third and Sixth divisions of the Sixth ward, Third, Fourth, and Eighth of the Tenth, and the Second of the Eleventh ward.

Theodore Rodérigo sworn—I was one of the canvassers of the Sixth division of the Sixth ward; I made the extra assessment; the signature in that book is mine; I placed the names of Edward Wilson, silversmith, No. 307 Cherry street, upon a book similar to that; didn't know the man I so registered; he came to the window and said he wanted to be registered; I had asked him what he wished; I asked his name; he said Edward Wilson; I asked him where he resided, and he said No. 307 Cherry street; I then proceeded to make out the certificate and took his affidavit; he signed the certificate; he was a perfect stranger to me; when he applied to be registered I asked for a voucher; a gentleman along side said, "I will vouch for him;" I asked him if he knew him, and he said he did; could not swear who the voucher was, but they called him Dougherty; he was a policeman, and I have seen the uniform on him; I saw him in uniform on last Sunday; had seen him about the polls before that day vouching; I think he was in citizen's dress, but am not sure about that; what Dougherty said induced me to put the name on the list; after it had been exposed that Wilson did not live where he had said, Dougherty did not vouch for him any more before me.

Thomas H. Leech sworn—I was at the registry when Wilson was registered; I was not in the room with the canvassers, but in the house; the man who was registered in that name was Thomas Hardy, the prisoner; I knew him at the time; I had visited the house of his mother, and knew him well; I addressed him by name at the time and he spoke to me; he was folding his certificate and I said, "that won't do," and he replied, "say nothing about it, it is all right;" he asked for something to drink and I took him in the bar room; he then again said, "don't say anything about this," and I said, "it is too late, as I have already told the canvassers;" he said, "that's all right, I won't vote;" and I said, "you'll be arrested if you do;" there were several others standing around when the prisoner was there.

John Shaw Harris sworn—I live at No. 307 Cherry street; I keep a hotel; don't know the prisoner; he didn't reside at my house; there was not a man by the name of Edward Smith, a silversmith, living at my house; I have not my book containing accounts against my boarders with me; I have shown the book to Mr. William Smith, David Banks, and others; I have about twenty boarders now; know some of their names, but not all; I have boarding with me Charles Close, William M. Murphy, Lewis Thomas, Alfred Timins, James Fletcher, John Coyone, John Jordan, Abraham Dyson, Thomas Smith, James Smith, Daniel Rieddie, —— Green, James Moody, John Wield, Adolph Weffel, William Armont, Charles Hartley, and a man named Wallace; on the registry right before the name Wilson is the name of William Williamson, a laborer, No. 307 Cherry street; I know no such person; he does not live with me; I don't know Alfred Sheed, registered as living at my house; don't know Charles Gallagher, who is registered as living at my house; I do not know Frank Lee, who is registered at my house, nor Jas. Nauty, boatman, registered as living at my house; don't know whether Brown, hatter, is all right or not; I am not sure that Thomas Henderson, tinner, is living with me; there was a man by the name of John Myers who lived with me, but he has gone away; there was a stone-cutter boarding with me, but he has gone to Manayunk; I have a printer at my house, but I don't know his name; I was never told that the false names were to be entered on the registry; I don't know who committed the fraud; I never saw them.

Officer Dougherty was now introduced to the Commissioner by Deputy Marshal Murray. He was made acquainted with the charge against him and the following testimony was taken:—

T. W. Roderigo sworn—I registered the name of William Smith, silversmith, at No. 307 Cherry street; a man came to the window and I asked what he wanted; he said he wanted to be registered; I asked him his name and he told me it was Edward Wilson; he said he resided at No. 307 Cherry street; I asked him if he had a voucher, and a gentleman by his side said "I'll vouch for him;" that man was Dougherty; I spoke to him when he said that; I asked him if he knew him; I then gave Smith a certificate.

Cross-examined—There was no oath administered; took the word of the gentleman.

Mr. Mann—No oath is required.

John Middleton sworn—I was one of the canvassers of the Eighth division of the Fifth ward (book shown); this is the book of extra assessments; it is signed by me in conjunction with the other officers; I made the registry of Thomas Allison, jeweller, No. 204 Carter street; Thomas Hardy, the prisoner, was the man who got registered under that name; I registered eleven names at No. 204 Carter street, as follows:—Thomas Allison, Robert Brown, Charles Dailey, Cornelius Englebert, John E. Howard, Owen Kelly, Henry Kelly, J. F. Monaghan, John Orr, Robert Snyder, Samuel Tynes, and Stephen Lee; Mr. Lee keeps the house No. 204 Carter street; I have not been to the house in search of these people.

Cornelius Englebert sworn—I reside at No. 214 Carter street, at Mr. Lee's house; I don't know the prisoner; he did not live at our house; I have been living there since April; don't know Thomas Allison, whose name he gave; no such person lives there; there is no such person as John E. Howard stopping at our house; he is a boatman, and only stops there about once in ten days; Robert Brown, John Monaghan, Charles Daily, and Johnson are the only persons who reside there besides myself and the proprietor; Owen Kelly is stopping at our house; he came there two weeks ago; there is no other person by the name of Kelly there; Robert A. Snyder comes to our place whenever he is under the influence of liquor; he stays there sometimes a week at a time; he lives Twenty-first and Wallace streets, and owns a house there; no such person as Samuel Tynes resides there; don't know Edward Wilson, silversmith, No. 208 Carter street. (Mr. Mann—This is an old acquaintance; I recognize the name.)

Jesse Simcox sworn—I was one of the canvassers of the Third division of the Tenth ward (book shown); my name is signed to this book; I assisted in registering the name of George Doran, engraver, No. 18 Short court; also the name of John R. Cantlin, baker, No. 20 Short court; Hardy is the George Doran whom I registered.

Thomas J. Barger (counsel for prisoner)—I have no questions to ask.

Harrison G. Clark sworn—I had a subpœna placed in my hands for George Doran, No. 18 Short court; I went to Short court, but found no such person there, nor No. 18; the highest number was 16; I went to No. 229 Union street, to subpœna George Williams, who is registered in the Fourth division of the Fifth ward; no such person resided there, or ever had; a lady in the house told me Alderman Delaney lived there; I asked to see Mrs. Delaney, and was told that she was confined to her room, sick.

Henry S. Gilbert sworn—I was one of the canvassers in the Fourth division of the Fourth ward; my name is signed to the book with the other division canvassers; I can't say whether I made the registration of the name of George Williams or not; when we made the canvass around the division, Mrs. Delaney said that no such person as Williams resided there.

J. B. Kidd sworn—I was one of the canvassers of the Third division, Fifth ward; my name is signed to the registry; I registered the name of Edward Williams, oysterman, No. 500 Lombard street.

Mr. Mann—I forgot to mention that the date of birth (1841) is given in almost all cases.

Witness continued—Thomas Hardy, the prisoner, registered himself as Edward Williams; another man came with him and gave the name of James Foster, dealer, No. 500 Lombard street; a man named Wolf keeps the house at the corner of Fifth and Lombard streets.

Charles G. Newkirk sworn—I was one of the canvassers of the Sixth division, Sixth ward; we met at No. 310 Cherry street to make the extra assessment; I saw Dougherty there two or three days; he was occasionally vouching for persons who came there; I have known him for years; he is a *policeman* at present; whenever I knew a gentleman I would not swear him; to all strangers I administered the oath; I swore Dougherty after Wilson had been registered; I did not swear Dougherty previous to the time that Wilson's name was registered.

Counsel for defendants, Messrs. Thomas J. Barger and James H. Heverin, asked for a postponement of the case, as they had only recently been consulted in the matter, and they were not acquainted with the testimony in the case except so much as they had heard while in the room.

Mr. Mann explained the act of Congress under which the case had been brought, and said the testimony was very clear as to the guilt of the defendants.

Commissioner Biddle said he would give a decision in the case to-morrow afternoon, so as to allow counsel for defendants time to examine the law.

The defendants were held in $5000 bail each for their appearance to-morrow.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Plans for the New Buildings.

The friends of this institution, who have waited with no small impatience for information concerning its new building, will be glad to learn that at last the most important and difficult step preparatory sity act slowly—sometimes, perhaps, with unnecessary to the work has been taken. The trustees of our universdelay—but in a matter involving the expenditure of three or four hundred thousand dollars a proper circumspection cannot be condemned, and legislation that is to settle the educational status of our city for several generations may well be guarded. The gentlemen in charge of the matter have by no means been idle, meetings of the committee having been held at intervals all through the late summer. A report was rendered to the board at its meeting last week, in accordance with which the premiums offered for plans were awarded, an architect elected, and the main features of a plan for the new building determined. The architect will be Mr. T. W. Richards, Instructor in Drawing in the University, a young man, but favorably known as the designer of several elegant public buildings. The plan contemplates a massive building with wings, the whole nearly three hundred feet long. The main portion will contain, among other rooms, a library, a chapel of two stories in height, and accommodations for museums, etc. One wing will be allotted to the Department of Arts, and will be divided into rooms of several sizes to suit both large classes for lectures and smaller sections for recitations. The other wing will be occupied by the Scientific School, the nucleus of which now exists in the "scientific sections" of the regular college classes. This wing will provide for a laboratory, a cabinet, rooms for practice by students of chemistry, etc. The architecture is Gothic, but not strict; the materials will be serpentine stone, with facings in dark brown and yellow; and light, heat, and ventilation will be specially provided for. In many other particulars also arrangements will be made for the health, comfort, and convenience of students quite equal to any in our country, if not far surpassing them.

The work of maturing the minor details of the plan will be rapidly pushed forward, every possible preparation be made during the coming winter, and ground be broken in the early spring. If this beginning be successfully made, there can be no doubt that the session of 1872–73 will be held in West Philadelphia—an event most devoutly to be wished for, if only because of the narrow, cramped accommodations which the present building affords. The roll of the classes this year counts very close to two hundred students, and nearly every room is uncomfortably full when the whole number of any one class are in it. Philadelphians who appreciate and support the University now will have a double reason for so doing when the University offers to them its future manifold increased advantages.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Ann Carney, aged thirty years, was taken into custody at Eighth and Sansom streets yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of a gold watch and chain from a man named Myers, residing at No. 1240 South street. The stolen property was found in her possession. Defendant will have a hearing before Alderman Herr at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

PROVED FATAL.—Joseph Kennedy, aged thirty-five years, residing at No. 1306 Adrian street, died at the Episcopal Hospital last evening, from scalds received on board the steamboat Jefferson, of the Clyde line, plying between this port and Delaware City. Kennedy was admitted to the institution on the 14th of this month.

BOUND OVER.—George Markley was arrested at the Fox chase yesterday by Officer Boyle, of the Tenth district, upon the charge of the theft of $80 from a lady who boarded in the same house with him. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Burns, and was held to bail to answer.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—Michael Flynn was arrested at Seventh and Bainbridge streets yesterday on a warrant charging him with having committed an assault and battery on William Smith. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and was held in $700 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF CHICKENS.—Thomas Lucker was taken into custody at Eighth and Carpenter streets yesterday, on suspicion of the theft of chickens from some citizens residing in the above mentioned neighborhood. The accused was committed by Alderman Bonsall.

THEFT OF A STEAM YACHT.—A miniature steam yacht, lying at the West Jersey Ferry Co.'s wharf, on the Camden side of the Delaware, was stolen yesterday by a party of young men from this city. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the scamps.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—The Bar will meet on Friday, the 30th instant, in the room of the Circuit Court of the United States, to express the feelings of the profession in connection with the death of Mr. Justice Grier.

[COMMUNICATED.]

William M. Bunn.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—Your well-known independence, and the fact that the columns of your journal are at all times open to an expression of "voices from the people," justify and encourage me in venturing to say a few words in favor of a gentleman who has many times offered the shield of his body for the protection of our Government, when it was so ruthlessly assailed by the traitors who sought its destruction. Appreciating that THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is an independent journal, I do not, of course, lose sight of the fact that you have no candidates to whose interest you are bound; but as I have ever found you, personally and as an editor, ready to espouse the cause of any one who is persecuted, I feel assured you will admit this hastily-written communication into your columns.

Enemies, political and personal, have raised a "hue and cry" against William M. Bunn, the Republican candidate for Register of Wills. What for? On what account? What has he done to merit the crusade that has been instituted against him? Can any one tell? So far as I am informed, and I have watched the matter closely, there is absolutely no basis for a charge against either the integrity, the moral character, or the political fidelity of Mr. Bunn. It was charged against him that he obtained his nomination by fraud, and that the convention was "packed." I was a member of that convention, Mr. Editor, and although not elected to it in the interest of any particular person, I was the friend of Mr. Moran; but I must say, if you will allow me, that I was never in a convention where the choice of the members was more fairly and deliberately made known.

Now, who is this Mr. Bunn? A modest and rather unassuming gentleman, who served the ordinary time of apprenticeship to the business of a carver. His employer sent him out into the world as a good workman and an honest man, and immediately thereafter the Government called for troops to sustain it against the Rebels who sought its destruction. Mr. Bunn, as did thousands of other young men, responded to this call, and for three years fought his way under the flag of the Union, until, wounded and in an almost dying condition, he came to a halt in that pest house of the South known as Libby Prison. On his return home, or shortly afterwards he was elected as a member of the Legislature, and I challenge any man to produce a better record as a member than his.

Mr. Bunn seeks an office for which he is altogether capable. Brave in the army, he is in civil life prudent and discreet, and will fill the office to which he aspires with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. "A TRUE REPUBLICAN."

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FOURTH EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Army and Navy Orders.

The Farragut Obsequies

Reorganizing the Patent Office

Card from Judge Fisher.

Troubles in the South.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Government to Remove from Tours.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The removal of Governmental delegations from Tours to a point further south is imminent.

Energetic Defense Measures.

At a meeting of the Council to-day energetic measures were resolved upon for the national defense. Requisitions are to be made at once for all the fire arms in the hands of the people, and the inhabitants everywhere are to lodge and feed troops. All men under the age of 25 years are to be called into active service. There is a great scarcity of arms.

No Government at Paris.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The Foreign Office has advised the German representatives abroad as well as the diplomatic corps, in Berlin that no government exists at Paris. The Government *de facto* is located at Tours, and hence Paris is left to pure military treatment.

Marseilles to the Front.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Despatches from Marseilles received in a round about way state that the city is borrowing money and arming with her traditional patriotism.

The Prussians Around Paris

maintain strict discipline. The Departments of the Seine et Oise and Seine and Marne are now all under their control except the city of Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Patent Office.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Judge Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, is out in a card to-day, denying that he drew up the blundering bill reorganizing the Patent Office. He says it was the work of the commissioners appointed to revise, simplify, arrange, and consolidate the laws of the United States. Considering that these commissioners were supposed to be learned in law, the wonder is how the blunder occurred. Judge Fisher says:—The report of the commissioners was referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws, who, in theory at least, were specially charged with preparation of a repealing clause, since the whole matter of the revision and consolidation was with them, the Commissioner of Patents and Committee on Patents being especially interested in amendments of the law rather than in codification of existing statutes. The statement that the law abolishes the Patent Office is also an error. The act repeals former acts treating of the Patent Office, but expressly provides for continuation of the office heretofore established and known as the Patent Office, declaring that officers and employes of said office shall continue to, be one Commissioner of Patents, etc.

Trouble in South Carolina.

Private advices from South Carolina represent that the "Reformers," that is the Democrats, have already inaugurated a system of intimidation and violence. Several colored men have been shot in Laurens county, and a report prevails that from three hundred to five hundred men, fully armed, have appeared near Clinton, and asserted their intention of driving out the colored militia. Several wagon loads of ammunition have been found coming from Georgia into Edgefield county, and specimens of cartridges have been shown to the Governor.

It is thought that Georgia desperadoes are to be imported to assist in carrying the election for the Democracy, and that this is being done under the auspices of the so-called reform leaders. It is also believed that Governor Scott will be forced to call out the militia to quell disorders in Laurens county.

Chaplain Charles R. Hall

is ordered to be detached from the naval station at League Island with leave of absence for six months, after which his resignation is to be accepted.

The Farragut Obsequies.

The President and most of the members of the Cabinet will attend the obsequies of Admiral Farragut at New York on Friday.

Secretary Robeson

returned to-day, and is at the Navy Department up to his eyes in business which has accumulated during his absence.

Return of the Cabinet.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Cox, are now here. Secretaries Belknap and Robeson will leave on Thursday to attend the Farragut obsequies in New York on Friday. The President and Mrs. Grant will also be present. The War Department has tendered to the authorities having charge of the ceremony a company of troops, each from Willet's Point and Governor's Island, and the Governor Island's band, if desired, to participate in the military escort.

"Tom Brown" Hughes.

Thomas Brown, M. P., of England, paid his respects to Secretary Boutwell this morning.

Naval Orders.

Assistant Surgeon George P. Bradley is ordered to the Severn. First Assistant Engin James P. Sprague is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Congress. First Assistant Engineer A. H. Fisher has resigned.

Army Orders.

Surgeon J. Perin, U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the board to relieve disabled officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, vice Surgeon Magruder, relieved. Captain Geo. H. Crosman, 1th Infantry; Eth a W. Carlton, 3d Cavalry; First Lieut. Wm. A. Cameron, 5th Artillery, are transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Emerson Davis.

The Vicksburg papers announce the death of this gentleman on the 18th instant, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was the elder brother of Jefferson Davis, on whom he, indeed, lavished all the care of a father. Born in South Carolina, he early moved to Mississippi, and settled in what is now Warren county. Here he cultivated the magnificent Hurricane Plantation, on which he amassed a large fortune, the greater part of which was lost in the Rebellion.

In 1817 he was elected a delegate from Jefferson county to the convention authorized to frame a Constitution for the then Territory of Mississippi. This was the only office he ever held. Like a great many Southern politicians he preferred to wield his influence with the people—and it was great—for the advancement of others rather than for his personal benefit. Mr. Davis was a Democrat of the school of Jefferson, a firm believer in States rights, and an advocate and defender of secession. A man of vigorous frame and strong intellect, he bore his declining years bravely, retaining his bodily strength and all his faculties unimpaired to the last. Personally he was much esteemed and respected.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Carney Homicide.

Before Judges Allison and Paxson, the trial of William N